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THE  
PRINCIPLES  
OF  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.  
WITH  
COPIOUS EXERCISES  
IN  
PARSING AND SYNTAX.

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ARRANGED ON THE BASIS OF LENNIE'S GRAMMAR,

BY JOAB <sup>✓</sup>BRACE, JR.

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE English Grammar is usually one of the first books that is placed in the hands of the school-boy. The knowledge of our own language being of primary importance, it has been supposed that grammar should hold a place among the earliest studies; and accordingly, a science founded on nice metaphysical distinctions, and generalizations which can be apprehended only by a mature mind, has been ranked among the studies suitable for childhood. As a consequence of this misapprehension we have two classes of grammars. By the first class the subject is treated of as a high branch of philosophy; by the others it is presented in a state so diluted and simplified, that whatever else may be learned from them, English Grammar cannot be.

In this little treatise it has been the object of the author to present the facts and principles of the language in such a manner that with a faithful teacher the pupil may become thoroughly acquainted with the mechanical part of Grammar, and at the same time gain some insight into its philosophy. He has attempted to do for English what the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard has done for Latin. It is for others to decide on the prudence and the success of the attempt.

The author has made some innovations on the usual mode of exhibiting certain parts of English Grammar. These have been made on the general principle of classifying only the real usages, and rejecting those parts of a grammatical system foreign to our language which have been introduced in consequence of attempting to make the grammar of the English correspond too closely with that of the Latin. Some of the peculiarities introduced may be pointed out here.

Person, as applied to nouns, has been entirely omitted; all nouns being considered as of the third person; and in the case of address (as; I, John Adams, President, &c.) as in apposition with the pronoun.

The declension of nouns is omitted, and the pupil is made to feel that the terms Nominative, Possessive, and Objective are only names to denote that the noun bears a certain relation to a verb or to some other word in the sentence.

The Adjective Pronouns have been classed under Adjectives. This was long since suggested by Dr. Webster; we are not aware, however, that he has been followed by any other grammarian.

The Verb is perhaps the subject of the most important alterations.

That form of the verb which is usually denominated the Past or Perfect (Active) Participle, has been removed to the Passive, and called the Indefinite Passive Participle.

This change is absolutely demanded by the general principle above stated. A few instances may be found in poetry, or peculiar idiomatic expression, of an *un-*

*compounded* perfect participle belonging to an intransitive verb ; as in the following from the *Paradise Lost* :

“Seems another morn  
Risen on mid noon.”

But these rare instances do not warrant the introduction of a perfect participle into the paradigm of the intransitive verb. In transitive verbs, whenever that form which is used in the past tenses (as, *loved*, *struck*, *bought*, *cut*, &c.) stands alone, it is an *indefinite passive participle* ; indefinite, because it may be used in reference to Past, Present, or Future time, and passive, because it is so in signification.

The Subjunctive Mode has been dropped, and the forms which are usually classed under it have been treated of under the head of Conditional Tenses.

The author believes that a careful consideration of the suggestions on pages 38 and 39 will satisfy any one of the propriety of this arrangement. To assign a verb to a separate mode *merely* because preceded by a conjunction is manifestly erroneous. On this subject the following remarks have been made, in a notice of the first edition of this work, which appeared in one of the public journals :

“The indicative may be preceded by a conjunction as well as by any other part of speech. Nice as the Latin is in its use of the subjunctive, the conjunctions by no means *required* this mode. Take for instance the sentence—*If you are cold, come to the fire* ; here the Latin would not allow the subjunctive in the verb *are*, nor is there any more reason for assigning this verb in this case to any other than the indicative mode, than there would be if it were preceded by *perhaps*, *probably*, or by any expression such as *I know*, *I believe*, and the like. The same remarks apply to other tenses. Besides, no grammarian seems to have reflected that as the word *if* may precede the tenses of the Potential Mode, they should



also in such a case be considered as subjunctive, or (to coin a name) *subjunctivo-potential*."

Numerous other alterations might be specified, less extensive indeed than those already mentioned, but by no means unimportant. It will however be sufficient to state in general that there are many other variations from other grammars, and as compared with Lennie's that there is not a page, (with the exception of a part of the exercises,) and scarcely an important remark that has not been more or less changed.

In several of the definitions and in some of the Rules, the author has adopted, as the best, the phraseology of Andrews and Stoddard. The Rules of Syntax are arranged, as nearly as may be, in logical order.

The list of Obsolete words, &c., is chiefly prepared from the notes of a course of Lectures by Professor Goodrich.

Whatever may be its merits or its defects, the work is now before the public. The author not only expects, but wishes that it may be closely scanned. If it is worthy it will pass the ordeal safely, and if it is unworthy the sooner it is condemned the better. Those criticisms which shall be made in a spirit of fairness and candor will be kindly received, while those which are prompted by jealousy, prejudice, or a bigoted adherence to old systems although erroneous, will be alike forgiven and forgotten.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 1, 1839.

THE  
PRINCIPLES  
OF  
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR teaches the principles of the English language. These principles relate :

1. To its written characters, and the spelling of words.
2. To its pronunciation.
3. To the classification, derivation, and inflection of its words.
4. To the construction of its sentences.
5. To the quantity of its syllables, and its versification.

The first is called Orthography; the second, Orthoëpy; the third, Etymology; the fourth, Syntax; and the fifth, Prosody.

Orthography and Orthoëpy are learned from dictionaries.

### ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY treats of the letters and other characters of a language, and the proper method of spelling words.

A LETTER is the least part of a Word.

There are *twenty-six* letters in English.

Letters are either Vowels or Consonants.

A *Vowel* is a letter, the *name* of which makes a *full open* sound.—The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, w, y*.—The Consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*.

A Consonant is a letter that has a sound *less distinct* than that of a vowel; as, *l, m, p*.

A *Diphthong* is the union of two vowels; as, *ou* in *out*.

A *proper* Diphthong is one in which *both* the Vowels are sounded; as, *oy* in *boy*.

An *improper* Diphthong is one in which only *one* of the two vowels is sounded; as, *o* in *boat*.

A *Triphthong* is the union of three vowels; as, *eau* in *beauty*.

A *Syllable* is a part of a word, or as much as can be sounded at once; as, *far* in *far-mer*.

A *Monosyllable* is a word of *one* syllable; as, *fox*.

A *Dissyllable* is a word of *two* syllables; as *Pe-ter*.

A *Trisyllable* is a word of *three* syllables; as, *but-ter-fly*.

A *Polysyllable* is a word of *many* syllables.

## ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY treats of the different kinds of words, their classification, derivation, and inflection.

THERE are *nine kinds* of words;—Articles, Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections; these are called Parts of Speech.

### ARTICLES.

The words *a* or *an* and *the* are called *articles*. *A* is used before a consonant.—*An* is used before a vowel, or silent *h*; as, *an* age, *an* hour.

### NOUNS.

A *Noun* is the *name* of any thing; as, *John*, *London*, *book*.

Nouns have Number, Gender, and Case.

### OBSERVATIONS.

*A* is used before the long sound of *u*, and before *w* and *y*; as, *A unit*, *a euphony*, *a ewe*, *a week*, *a year*, such a *one*.—*An* is used before words beginning with *h* sounded, when the accent is on the *second* syllable; as, *An heroic action*; *an historical account*.

*A* is called the *indefinite* article, because it does not point out a particular person, or thing; as, *A garden*; that is, *any garden*.

*The* is called the *definite* article, because it refers to a particular person, or thing; as, *The garden*; that is, *our own garden*.

A noun without an article to limit it, is taken in its widest sense; as, *Man* is mortal; namely, *all mankind*.

*A* is used before nouns in the *singular* number only.—It is used before the plural in nouns preceded by such phrases, as, *A few*, *a great many*; as, *a few books*; *a great many apples*.



*The* is used before nouns in *both* numbers ; and sometimes before adverbs in the comparative and superlativè degree ; as, *The more I study grammar the better I like it.*

## NUMBER.

Number is the distinction of *one* from *more*.

Nouns have *two* numbers ; the *Singular* and the *Plural*. The singular denotes *one*, the plural *more* than one.

1. The plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular ; as, *Book, books.*

2. Nouns in *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *x*, or *o*, form the plural by adding *es* ; as, *Miss, Misses ; brush, brushes ; match, matches ; fox, foxes ; hero, heroes.*

3. Nouns in *y* change *y* into *ies* in the plural ; as, *Lady, ladies* :—*y* with a vowel before it, is not changed into *ies* ; as, *Day, days.*

4. Nouns in *f*, or *fe*, change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the plural ; as, *Loaf, loaves ; life, lives.*

## OBSERVATIONS.

Nouns ending in *ch*, sounding *k*, form the plural by adding *s* only ; as, *Stomach, stomachs.*

Nouns in *ss* also form the plural by adding *es* ; as, *Glass, glasses.*

Nouns in *io* with the words *junto, canto, tyro, grotto, portico, solo*, and *quarto*, have *s* only in the plural ; as, *Folio, folios ; canto, cantos.*

Nouns in *ff*, have their plural in *s* ; as, *Muff, muffs* ; except *staff*, which has *staves*.

*Dwarf, scarf ; brief, chief, grief, kerchief, handkerchief, mischief ; gulf, turf, surf ; fife, strife ; proof, hoof, roof, and reproof*, never change *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*.

Nouns are either *proper* or *common*.—*Proper* nouns are the names of persons, places, seas, and rivers, &c. ; as, *Thomas, Scotland, Boston.\**

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\* *Proper* nouns have the plural only when they refer to a *race* or *family* ; as, *The Campbells* ; or to several persons of the *same name* ; as, *The eight Henrys* ; the two *Mr. Bells* ; the two *Miss Browns* ; (or without the nu-

*Common* nouns are the names of things in general ; as, *Chair, table.*

*Collective* nouns are nouns that signify *many* : as, *Multitude, crowd.*

*Abstract* nouns are the names of *qualities* abstracted from their substances ; as, *Wisdom, wickedness.*

*Verbal* or *participial* nouns are nouns derived from verbs ; as, *Reading.*

#### EXERCISES ON NUMBER.

*Write, or tell, or spell, the Plural of*

Fox,\* book, leaf, candle, hat, loaf, wish, fish, sex, kiss, coach, inch, sky, bounty, army, duty, knife, echo, loss, cargo, wife, story, church, table, glass, study, calf, branch, street, potato, peach, sheaf, booby, rock, stone, house, glory, hope, flower, city, difficulty, distress.

Day, boy, relay, chimney,† journey, valley, needles, enemy, an army, a vale, an ant, a sheep, the hills, a valley, the sea, key, toy.

*Correct the following errors.*

A end, a army, an heart, an horn, an bed, a hour, a adder, a honor, an horse, an house, an pen, a ox, vallies, chimnies, journies, attornies, a eel, a ant, a inch, a eye.

*Exercises on the Observations.*

Monarch, tyro, grotto, nuncio, punctilio, ruff, muff, reproof, portico, handkerchief, gulf, hoof, fife, multitude, people, meeting, John, Lucy, meekness, charity, folly, France, Matthew, James, wisdom, reading.

*meral*) the *Miss Roys* ; but, in addressing letters in which *both* or *all* are equally concerned, and also when the names are *different*, we pluralize the *title*, (Mr. or Miss) and write *Misses Brown* ; *Misses Roy* ; *Messrs.* (for Messieurs, Fr.) Guthrie and Tait.

\* What is the plural of *fox* ? *Foxes.* Why ? Because nouns in *s, sh, ch, x, or o,* form the plural by adding *es.*—What is the plural of *book* ? *Books.* Why ? Because the plural is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular. —What is the plural of *leaf* ? *Leaves.* Why ? Because nouns in *f* or *fe* change *f* or *fe* into *ves* in the plural. —What is the plural of *army* ? *Armies.* Why ? Because nouns in *y* change *y* into *ies* in the plural. —What is the plural of *day* ? *Days.* Spell it ; *d, a, y, s.* Why not *d, a, i, e, s* ? Because *y* with a *vowel* before it is not changed into *ies* :—it takes *s* only. —What is the difference between *adding* and *changing* ?—K. No. 7, 8.

† Many eminent authors change *ey* in the singular, into *ies* in the plural, thus, —*Chimnies* with scorn rejecting smoke. *Swift.*  
Still as thou dost thy radiant *journies* run. *Prior.*  
But rattling nonsense in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.*  
The society of Procurators or *Attornies.* *Boswell.*

## IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Some nouns are irregular in the formation of their plural: such as,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Man	men	Tooth	teeth
Woman	women	Goose	geese
Child	children	Mouse	mice
Foot	feet	Louse	lice
Ox	oxen	Penny	pence

The compounds of man form the plural like the simple; namely, by changing *a* of the singular, into *e* of the plural. *Mussulmen* is sometimes used as the plural of *Mussulman*. The mistake probably originated in the supposition that the word was a compound of *man*. Good use authorizes *Mussulmans*.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Brother	brothers, or brethren
Sow or swine	sows, or swine
Die (for gaming)	dice
Die (for coining)	dies
Aide-de-camp	aides-de-camp
Court-martial	courts-martial
Cousin-german	cousins-german
Father-in-law, &c.	fathers-in-law, &c.

*Brethren* is generally applied to the members of the same society or church, and *Brothers* to the sons of the same parents.

## OBSERVATIONS.

Names of *metals, virtues, vices*, and things that are *weighed or measured*, &c. are in general *singular*; as, *Gold, meekness, drunkenness, bread, beer, beef*, &c. except when the different sorts are meant, as, *Wines, teas*.

Some nouns are used only in the plural; such as, *Antipodes, literati, credenda, minutiae, banditti, data, folk*.

The singular of *literati*, &c. is made by saying *one of the literati*. *Bandit*, as the singular of *banditti*, is often used in newspapers.

The words *Apparatus, hiatus, series, brace, dozen, means*, and *species*, are alike in both numbers. *Brace, dozen*, &c. sometimes admit of the plural form; thus, He bought partridges in *Braces*, and books in *Dozens*, &c.

*News* and *alms* are generally used in the *singular* number, but sometimes in the *plural*. *Pains* is generally *plural*.

The singular of some nouns is distinguished from the plural by the article *a*; as, *A sheep, a swine*.

*Pease* and *fish* are used when we mean the *species*; as, *Pease* are dear; *fish* is cheap; but when we refer to the *number*, we say, *Peas, fishes*; as, *Ten peas; two fishes*.

*Horse* and *foot*, meaning *cavalry* and *infantry*, are used in the singular *form* with a plural verb; as, *A thousand horse* were ready; *ten thousand foot* were there.—*Men* is understood.

### Words from Foreign Languages.

Animālcūlum	animālcūla	Fōcus	fōcī
Antīthesis	antītheses	Gēnius	gēniī †
Apex	apices	Gēnus	gēnera
Appendix	{ appendixes appendices	Hypōthesis	hypōtheses
Arcānum*	arcāna	Ignis fātūus	ignes fātūī
Autōmaton	autōmata	Index	indexes, indices ‡
Axis*	axes	Lāmīna	lāmīnæ
Bāsis	bāses	Māgus	māgi
Calx	calces	Memoran- dum	{ memoranda, or memorandums
Cherub	cherubim, cherubs	Mētamor- phōsis	{ mētamorphōses
Crīsis	crīses	Monsieur	messieurs
Crītērion	crītēria	Phenōmenon	phenōmena
Dātum	dāta	Rādīus	rādīi
Desiderātum	desiderāta	Stāmen	stāmīna, or stamens
Dīaëresis	dīaëreses	Sērāph	sērāphim, seraphs
Eflūvium	efflūvia	Stīmulus	stīmulī
Ellipsis	ellipses	Stratum	strata
Emphasis	emphases	Vertex	vērīces
Encōmīum	{ encōmīa encōmīums	Vortex	vōrtices
Errātum	errāta	Virtuōso	virtuōsī

\* *Rule.* Nouns in *um* or *on* have *a* in the plural; and those which have *is* in the singular have *es* in the plural.

† *Genii*, aërial spirits; but *geniuses*, persons of genius. For what reason *L. Murray, Elphinston, Oulton*, and others, pluralize such words as *genius* and *rebus*, by adding *ses* to the singular, making them *geniusses*, *rebusses*, instead of *geniuses*, *rebuses*, it is not easy to guess: as words ending with a single *s* are never accented on the *last* syllable, there can be no good reason for *doubling* the *s* before *es*. Hence rule 2d, page 9th, begins with "Nouns in *s*," because those in *s* include those in *ss*.

‡ *Indexes*, when it signifies pointers, or tables of contents. *Indices*, when it refers to algebraic quantities.

It was thought unnecessary to give a list of such words of our own; as, *snuffers, scissors, tongs, &c.* because they are evidently to be used as plural; but it may be proper to observe that such words as *Mathematics, metaphysics, politics, ethics, pneumatics, &c.*, though generally *plural*, are sometimes *used as singular*, as, *Mathematics is a science*; and so of the rest.

## GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of sex.

There are three genders; the *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter*.

The Masculine denotes the *male* sex; as, *A man, a boy*.

The Feminine denotes the *female* sex; as, *A woman, a girl*.

The Neuter denotes whatever is *without life*; as, *Milk*.

*There are three ways of distinguishing the sex.*

## 1. By different words: as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Bachelor	maid, spinster	Horse	mare
Beau	belle	Husband	wife
Boar	sow	King	queen
Boy	girl	Lad	lass
Brother	sister	Lord	lady
Buck	doe	Man	woman
Bull	cow	Master	mistress
Bullock	} heifer,— <i>hēf-er</i>	Milster	spawner
Ox, or steer		Nephew	niece
Cock	hen	Ram	ewe
Colt	filly	Singer	} songstress or singer
Dog	bitch		
Drake	duck	Sloven	slut
Earl	countess	Son	daughter
Father	mother	Stag	hind
Friar	nun	Uncle	aunt
Gander	goose	Wizard	witch
Hart	roe	Sir	madam



## OBSERVATIONS.

Some nouns are either *masculine* or *feminine*: such as *parent, child, cousin, infant, servant, neighbor, &c.*

Some nouns, naturally neuter, are converted into the *masculine*, or *feminine* gender: as, when we say of the sun, *He* is setting; and of the moon, *She* is eclipsed.

## 2. By a difference of termination; as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Abbot	abbess	Jew	Jewess
Actor	actress	Landgrave	landgravine
Administrātor	administrātrix	Lion	lioness
Adulterer	adulteress	Marquis	marchioness
Ambassador	ambadress	Mayor	mayoress
Arbiter	arbitress	Pātron	pātroness
Author (often)	authoress*	Peer	peeress
Bāron	bāroness	Poet	poetess*
Bridegroom	bride	Priest	priestess
Benefactor	benefactress	Prince	princess
Cāterer	cāteress	Prior	prioress
Chanter	chantress	Prophet	prophetess
Conductor	conductress	Protector	protectress
Count	countess	Shepherd	shepherdess
Deacon	deaconess	Songster	songstress
Duke	dutchess	Sorcerer	sorceress
Elector	electress	Sultan	} sultanness, or
Emperor	empress		} sultāna
Enchanter	enchantress	Tiger	tigress
Exēcutor	exēcutrix	Traitor	traitress
Governor	governess	Tutor	tutoress
Heir	heiress	Týrant	týranness
Hēro	hēr-o-ïne	Vīscount	vīscountess
Hunter	huntress	Vōtary	vōtaress
Hōst	hōstess	Widower	widow

## 3. By prefixing another word; as,

A *cock-sparrow*, a *hen-sparrow*; a *he-goat*, a *she-goat*; a *man-servant*, a *maid-servant*; a *he-ass*, a *she-ass*; a *male-child*, &c. *male* descendants, &c.

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\* It does not appear to be necessary to use *authoress, poetess*; for the female noun or pronoun that almost invariably accompanies these words will distinguish the gender in them as well as in *writer, &c.*

## CASE.

*Case* is the *relation* one noun bears to another, or to a verb, or preposition.

Nouns have three cases ; the *Nominative*, *Possessive*, and *Objective*.

When a noun stands for that which performs the action, or exists in the manner spoken of, it is said to be the *subject* of the verb which denotes the action or existence ; and is then in the *Nominative case* : as, *The boy runs ; the boy is punished*. The noun *boy* is here the subject, because it is that which *runs*, or which *is punished*.

When a noun stands for that on which the verb acts, or has a preposition joined with it, it is said to be the *object* of the verb or preposition, and is then in the *Objective case* ; as, *I love my books ; the love of books*. The word *books* is the object.

When a noun has an Apostrophe, or an apostrophe with an *s*, to show that it *possesses* something, it is said to be in the *Possessive case* ; as, *A man's hat ; ladies' bonnets*.

In nouns, the *Nominative* and *Objective* are alike ; but in the *Pronouns* they have different forms.

## EXERCISES.

*On Gender, Number, and Case.*

Father, brothers, mother's, boys, book, loaf, arms, wife, hats, sisters', bride's, bottles, brush, goose, eagles' wings, echo, ox's horn, mouse, kings, queens, bread, child's glass, tooth, tongs, candle, chair, Jane's boots, Robert's shoe, horse.

## ADJECTIVES.

An *adjective* is a word which expresses the *quality* of a noun ; as, A *good* boy.

Adjectives have *three* degrees of comparison ; the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

The Positive expresses the *simple* quality ; the Comparative a *higher* or *lower* degree of the quality ; and the Superlative the *highest* or *lowest* degree.—K. 33. 37.

The comparative is formed by adding *er* to the positive ; and the superlative, by adding *est* ; as, *Sweet, sweeter, sweetest*.—K. 32.

Dissyllables in *y* change *y* into *i* before *er* and *est* ; as in *Happy, happier, happiest*.\*

#### ADJECTIVES COMPARED IRREGULARLY.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Good, (well an <i>Adv.</i> )	better	best
Bad, evil, or ill	worse	worst
Little	less	least
Much or many	more	most
Late	later	latest or last
Near	nearer	nearest or next
Far	farther	farthest
Fore	former	foremost or first
Old	older or elder	oldest or eldest

#### OBSERVATIONS.

Adjectives of *one* syllable are generally compared, by adding *er* and *est* ; and those of *more* than one by prefixing *more* and *most* ; as, *More* numerous, *most* numerous ;—or, by *less* and *least* ; as, *Less* merry, *least* merry.

Dissyllables ending with *e* final are often compared by *er* and *est* ; as, *Polite, politer, politest* ; *Ample, ampler, amplest*.

\*If a vowel precedes *y*, it is not changed into *i*, before *er* and *est* ; as, *Gay, gayer, gayest* ; *Coy, coyer, coyest*.

Some adjectives are compared by adding *most* to the end of the word ; as, *Upper, uppermost*.—Some have no positive ; as, *Exterior, extreme*.

*Nouns* are often used as *adjectives* ; as, A *gold-ring*, a *silver-cup*. *Adjectives* often become *nouns* ; as, *Much good*.

Some adjectives do not properly admit of comparison ; such as, *True, perfect, universal, chief, extreme, &c.*

*Much* is applied to things *weighed* or *measured* ; *Many* to those that are *numbered*. *Elder* and *eldest* to persons : *older* and *oldest* to things.



When the positive ends in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the consonant is doubled before *er* and *est*; as, *Big, bigger, biggest.*

*My, thy, his, her, our, your, their, its, own, each, every, either, neither, this, that, any, all, such, whole, some, both, one, other, another*, although sometimes called adjective pronouns, are properly adjectives.

*None*, which is sometimes classed with these, is properly a noun: it is the same in both numbers.

*His* and *her* are adjectives when placed immediately before nouns; but when they stand by themselves, *his* is accounted the possessive case of the *personal* pronoun *he*, and *her* the objective of *she*.

*Its* and *own* seem to be as much entitled to the appellation of adjectives as *his* and *my*.

*Yon*, with *former* and *latter*, are also adjectives. See Syntax, R. XII.

*That* is sometimes a *Relative*, and sometimes a *Conjunction*.

*That* is a *Relative* when it can be turned into *who* or *which*, without destroying the sense; as, "The days *that* (or *which*) are past are gone for ever."

*That* is a *Conjunction* when it cannot be turned into *who* or *which*, and cannot be joined to a noun without destroying the sense; but marks a consequence, an indication, or final end: as, "He was so proud, *that* he was universally despised." He answered, "*That* he never was so happy as he is now." "Live well, *that* you may die well."

The phrase *none other* should be *no other*. *Another* has no plural.

*One, other, another* have the same cases as nouns. *Other* is used in the plural.

## PRONOUNS.

A *Pronoun* is a word used instead of a noun; as, *John* is a good boy; *he* obeys the master.

There are two kinds of pronouns; *Personal* and *Relative*.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five Personal Pronouns ; *I, thou, he, she,* and *it*, with their cases.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Obj.</i>
*First Person, <i>m. or f.</i>	I	mine	me	We	ours	us
2. <i>m. or f.</i>	Thou	thine	thee	You	yours	you
	or	or	or			
	Thou†	yours	you			
3. <i>m.</i>	He	his	him	They	theirs	them
3. <i>f.</i>	She	hers	her			
3. <i>n.</i>	It	its	it			

*Exercises on Personal Pronouns.*

*I, thou, we, me, us, thine, he, him, she, hers, they, thee, them, its, theirs, you, her, ours, yours, mine, his, I, me, them, us, it, we.*

## OBSERVATIONS.

\*The person who speaks is said to be of the first person; the person spoken to, is of the second person; and the person or thing spoken of, of the third person.

*Ye* is often used instead of *you* in the nominative; as, *Ye* are happy.

† *You* was originally the *Plural* Pronoun; it has, however, come to be used instead of the *singular*. That it is in reality plural appears from the fact that it is almost always joined with the plural form of the verb. Other languages have the same peculiarity.

*Mine* and *thine* were formerly used instead of *my* and *thy* before a vowel or an *h*; as, Blot out all *mine* iniquities; Give me *thine* heart.

*Hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, should never be written, *her's, it's, our's, your's, their's*; but *hers, its, ours, &c.*

The compound personal pronouns, *Myself, thyself, himself, &c.* are commonly joined either to the simple pronoun, or to any ordinary noun to make it more remarkable.—See K. 45.

These pronouns are all generally in the *same case* with the noun or pronoun to which they are joined; as, "*She herself* said so;" "*They themselves* acknowledged it to *me myself*." "*The master himself* got it."

*Self*, when used alone, is a noun, as, "Our fondness for *self* is hurtful to others." It is sometimes an *adjective*; as, *Self-love*. It is commonly used in composition with *my*, *thy*, *him*, &c. the two making but one word, which should be called a *personal pronoun*, because *myself*, *thyselves*, &c. are just equal to *I* or *me*; *thou* or *thee*, &c.

In some grammars the possessive case of the different personal pronouns stands thus: 1st, *my* or *mine*, *our* or *ours*—2d, *thy* or *thine*, *your* or *yours*—3d, *her* or *hers*, *their* or *theirs*. There is no impropriety in this method; the one preferred, however, is perhaps less liable to objection.

## RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

A *Relative Pronoun* is a word that refers to a word before it, called the *antecedent*; as, The master *who* taught us, &c.

The simple relatives are *who*, *which*, and *that*; they are alike in both numbers, thus,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Who.	<i>Nom.</i> Who.
<i>Poss.</i> Whose.	<i>Poss.</i> Whose.
<i>Obj.</i> Whom.	<i>Obj.</i> Whom.

*Who* is applied to persons; as, The boy *who*.

*Which* is applied to inferior *animals*, and things without life; as, The dog *which* barks; the book *which* was lost.

*That* is often used instead of *who* or *which*: as, The boy *that* reads; the book *that* was lost.

*What* is a compound relative, including both the relative and the antecedent; as, This is *what* I wanted; that is, *the thing which* I wanted.

## OBSERVATIONS.

In asking questions, *Who*, *which*, and *what* are called *interrogatives* as, *Who* said that? *What* did he do?

The *relative* is always of the *same gender, number, and person* with its antecedent, but not always in the *same case*.

*Which* has properly no possessive case of its own. The objective with *of* before it supplies its place. Our best writers, however, now use *whose* as the possessive of *which*: as, "A religion *whose* origin is divine."—BLAIR.

*That* and *what* are the same in all the cases.

The relative sometimes refers to a *whole clause* as its antecedent; as, The bill was rejected by the Lords, *which* excited no small degree of jealousy and discontent; that is, *which thing, or circumstance, excited, &c.*

*Who* is applied to inferior animals, when they are represented as speaking and acting like *rational beings*.

*What* and *which* are sometimes used as adjectives; as, "I know not by *what* fatality the adversaries of the motion are impelled:"—*which* things are an allegory. *Which* here is equal to *these*.

*Whoever, whosoever, and whoso*, are compound relatives equal to *He who*; or, *The person that*.—K. 53.

*Whatever* and *whatsoever*, with *whichever* and *whichsoever*, are sometimes adjectives, and combine with nouns: and sometimes compound relatives, equal to *that which*. These compounds, however, particularly *whoso*, are now generally avoided. *Whatever* and *whoever* are most used.

### *Promiscuous Exercises on Nouns, &c.*

A man, he, who, which, that, his, me, mine, thine, whose, they, hers, it, we, us, I, him, its, horse, mare, master, thou, theirs, thee, you, my, thy, our, your, their, his, her—this, these, that, those—each, every, either, any, none, bride, daughter, uncle, wife's, sir, girl, madam, box, dog, lad, a gay lady, sweet apples, strong bulls, fat oxen, a mountainous country.

*Compare*, Rich, merry, furious, covetous, large, little, good, bad, near, wretched, rigorous, delightful, sprightly, spacious, splendid, gay, imprudent, pretty.

The human mind, cold water, he, thou, she, it, woody mountains, the naked rock, youthful jollity, goodness divine, justice severe, his, thy, others, one, a peevish boy, hers, their strokes, pretty girls, his droning flight, her delicate cheeks, a man who, the sun that, a bird which, its pebbled bed, fiery darts, a numerous army, love unbounded, a nobler victory, gentler gales,

nature's eldest birth, earth's lowest room, the winds triumphant, some flowery stream, the tempestuous billows, these things, those books, that breast which, the rich man's insolence, your queen, all who, a boy's drum, himself, themselves, myself.\*

## VERBS.

WHEN we say of any thing that it *exists* or *acts* in any way, the word that expresses that *action* or *existence* is called a Verb.

Verbs are of three kinds, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*.

An Active verb is one which requires an object after it to complete the sense; as, James *strikes* the table.†

A Passive verb is one which affirms that the thing spoken of is acted upon; as, The table *is struck*.

A Neuter verb is one which is neither Active nor Passive; as, I *am*, he *sleeps*, you *run*.‡

## AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary or helping verbs, by which the modes and tenses of other verbs are chiefly formed, are defective, having only the Present and Past Indicative; thus,

*Pres.* Do, have, shall, will, may, can, am, must.

*Past.* Did, had, should, would, might, could, was, must.

And the Participles (of *be*) *being*, *been*—*Be*, *do*, *have*, and *will* are often *principal* verbs.§

*Let* is an *active* verb, and complete. *Ought* is a *defective* verb, having only the *Present* and *Past* Indicative.

\* The personal pronouns *Himself*, *herself*, *themselves*, &c. are used in the *nominative* case as well as in the *objective*; as, *Himself* shall come.

† *Active* verbs are called *transitive* verbs, because the action passes from the actor to the object.—K. 73, Note.

‡ *Neuter* verbs are called *intransitive*, because their action is confined to the actor, and does not pass over to an object.

§ It was thought quite unnecessary to conjugate the verbs *have* and *do*, &c. through all their modes and tenses; because a child that can readily conjugate the verb to *love*, can easily conjugate any other verb.



A verb has Modes, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

#### MODES OF VERBS.

Verbs have *four* modes; namely, the Indicative, Potential, Imperative, and Infinitive.\*

The *Indicative* mode simply declares a thing; as, He *loves*; he is *loved*; or it asks a question; as, *Lovest* thou me?

The *Potential* mode implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, The wind *may* blow: we *may* walk or ride; I *can* swim; he *would* not stay; you *should* obey your parents.

The *Imperative* mode commands, exhorts, entreats, or permits; as, *Do* this; *remember* thy Creator; *hear*, O my people; *go* thy way.

The *Infinitive* mode expresses action or existence in a general manner, without distinction of number or person, and commonly has *to* before it; as, *To love*.

#### OBSERVATION.

Every Active verb has a corresponding Passive.

#### TENSES, OR DISTINCTIONS OF TIME.

The *Present tense* expresses what is going on at the present time; as, *I love* you; *I strike* the table.

The *Past tense* represents the action or event either as past and finished; as, He *broke* the bottle and *spilt* the ink; or it represents the action as unfinished at a certain time past; as, My father *was coming* home when I met him.

The *Perfect tense* implies that an action has just now, or lately been quite finished; as, John *has cut* his finger; I *have sold* my horse.

The *Pluperfect tense* represents a thing as *past*,

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\* That which is commonly called the subjunctive mode is given separately.

before another event happened ; as, All the judges *had taken* their places, *before* Sir Roger came.

The *Future* represents the action as yet to come ; as, I *will see* you again, and your heart *shall rejoice*.\*

The *Future Perfect* intimates that the action will be fully accomplished, at, or before the time of another future action or event ; as, I *shall have* got my lesson *before* ten o'clock to-morrow.

### *Remarks on some of the Tenses.*

#### THE PRESENT.

1. The *present* Tense is used to express a *habit* or *custom* ; as, He takes *snuff* ; She *goes* to church. It is sometimes applied to persons long since dead, when the narration of their actions excites our passions ; as, “Nero *is* abhorred for his cruelty.” “Milton *is* admired for his sublimity.”

2. In historical narration, it is beautifully used for the *Past Tense* ; as, “Cæsar *leaves* Gaul, *crosses* the Rubicon, and *enters* Italy with five thousand men.”—It is sometimes used with fine effect for the *Perfect* ; as, “In the book of Genesis, Moses *tells* us who were the descendants of Abraham,”—for *has told* us.

3. When preceded by such words as *when*, *before*, *as soon as*, *after*, it expresses the relative time of a *future* action ; as, When he *comes*, he will be welcome.—As soon as the mail *arrives*, the letters will be delivered.

4. In the *continue*, *progressive*, or *compound form*, it expresses an action *begun* and *going on just now*, but not complete ; as, I *am studying* my lesson. He *is writing* a letter.

#### THE PAST.

The *Past Tense* is used when the action or state is *limited* by the *circumstance* of *time* or *place* ; as, “We *saw* him *yesterday*.” “We were in bed *when he arrived*.” Here the words *yesterday* and *when* limit the action and state to a particular time.

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\* Mr. Walker and others have divided the first future, into the *future foretelling*, and the *future promising or commanding*. That this distinction is absolutely necessary, as Mr. Walker affirms, is *exceedingly questionable* ; for when a learner has occasion to use the future tense, this division will not in the least assist him in determining whether he ought to use *will* rather than *shall*, &c. Therefore this division serves no purpose.

After *death* all agents are spoken of in the *past tense*, because time is limited or defined by the *life* of the person; as, "Mary Queen of Scots *was* remarkable for her beauty."

This tense is peculiarly appropriated to the *narrative style*; because all narration implies some *circumstance*; as, "Socrates *refused* to adore false gods." Here the period of Socrates's life being a limited part of past time, circumscribes the narration. It is improper then to say of one already dead, "He *has been* much admired; he *has done* much good:" but, "He *was* much admired; he *did* much good."

Although the Past Tense is used when the action is *circumstantially* expressed by a word or sentiment that limits the time of the action to some definite portion of past time, yet such words as *often*, *sometimes*, *many a time*, *frequently*, and similar vague intimations of time, except in *narrations*, require the *perfect*, because they admit a certain latitude, and do not limit the action to any *definite* portion of past time, thus, "How *often have* we *seen* the proud despised."

#### THE PERFECT.

The *Perfect Tense* chiefly denotes the accomplishment of mere facts without any *necessary* relation to *time* or *place*, or any other circumstance of their existence; as, Philosophers *have endeavored* to investigate the origin of evil. In general, however, it denotes,

1. An action newly finished; as, I *have heard* great news. The mail *has arrived*, but *has brought* no letters for you.

2. An action done in a *definite* space of time, (such as a *day*, a *week*, a *year*,) a part of which has yet to *elapse*; as, I *have spent* this day well.

3. An action perfected some time ago, but whose consequences extend to the present time; as, We *have neglected* our duty, and are therefore unhappy.

*Duration* or *existence* requires the *perfect*; as, He *has been* dead four days. We say, Cicero *has written* orations, because the orations are still in *existence*; but we cannot say, Cicero *has written* poems, because the poems do not exist; they are lost; therefore, we must say, "Cicero *wrote* poems."

The following are a few instances in which this tense is improperly used for the past. "I have somewhere met with the epitaph of a charitable man, which *has* very much *pleased* me." Spect. No. 177. The latter part of this sentence is rather *narrative* than



*assertive*; and therefore it should be—which very much *pleased* me, that is, *when I read it*.—"When that the poor *hath* cried, Cæsar *hath* wept." Shaksp. The style is here *narrative*: Cæsar was dead. It should therefore be, "When the poor *cried*, Cæsar wept."—"Though in old age, the circle of our pleasures is more contracted than it *has formerly been*; yet, &c." Blair, Serm. 12. It should be, "than it formerly *was*;" because in old age, the former stages of life, contrasted with the present, convey an idea, not of *completion*, but of *limitation*, and thus become a subject of *narration*, rather than of *assertion*.—"I have known him, Eugenius, *when he has been* going to a play, or an opera, divert the money which was designed for that purpose, upon an object of charity whom he *has met with* in the street." Spect. No. 177. It should be, "When he *was* going," and "whom he *met with* in the street;" because the actions are *circumstantially* related by the phrases, *when going to a play* and *in the street*.

#### THE FUTURE PERFECT.

The Second Future should have *will* or *shall* in *all* the persons, as in the *first*. Mr. Murray has excluded *will* from the *first* person, and *shall* from the *second* and *third*, because they appear to him to be incorrectly applied; and in the examples which he has adduced, they are incorrectly applied; but this is not a sufficient reason for excluding them altogether from every sentence. The fault is in the writer; he has applied them wrong, a thing that is often done with *will* and *shall* in the *first* future, as well as in the second.

If I am at liberty to use *will* in the *first* future, to intimate my *resolution* to perform a future action, as, "I *will* go to church, for I am *resolved* to go," why should I not employ *will* in the *second* future, to intimate my resolution or determination to have an action *finished* before a specified future time? Thus, "I *will* have written my letters before supper:" that is, I am *determined* to have my letters finished before supper. Were the truth of this affirmation, respecting the time of finishing the letters, called in question, the propriety of using *will* in the *first* person would be unquestionable. Thus, You will not have finished your letters before supper, I am sure. Yes, I *will*. Will what? "Will have finished my letters."

*Shall*, in like manner, may with propriety be applied to the *second* and *third* person. In the *third* person, for instance, if I say, "He *will* have paid me his bill before June," I merely foretell what he will have done; but that is not what I intended to say.

I meant to convey the idea, that since I have found him dilatory, I will *compel* him to pay it before June; and as this was my meaning, I should have employed *shall*, as in the first future, and said, "He *shall* have paid me his bill before June."

It is true, that we seldom use this future; we rather express the idea as nearly as we can, by the *first* future, and say, "He shall pay his bill before June: but when we do use the second future, it is evident, from the examples just given, that *shall* and *will* should be applied in it, exactly as they are in the first.—See 1 Cor. xv. 24.—*Luke* xvii. 10.

#### THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

The auxiliary verbs, as they are called, such as, *Do, shall, will, may, can, and must*, are in reality *separate* verbs, and were originally used as such, having after them, either the Past Participle, or the *Infinitive* Mode, with the *to* suppressed, for the sake of sound, as it is after *bid, dare, &c.* (See Syntax, Rule VIII.) Thus, *I have loved. We may to love. He will to speak. I do to write. I may to have loved. We might to have got a prize. I would to have given him the book. All must to die. I shall to stop. I can to go.*

These verbs are always joined in this manner either to the *Infinitive* or participle; and although this would be a simpler way of parsing the verb than the common, yet, in compliment perhaps to the Greek and Latin, grammarians in general consider the auxiliary and the following verb in the infinitive or participle as *one* verb, and parse and construe it accordingly.

Several of the auxiliaries in the Potential mode refer to *present, past, and future* time. This needs not excite surprise; for even the present Indicative can be made to express *future* time, as well as the future itself. Thus, "He *leaves* town *to-morrow*."

*Present* time is expressed in the following sentence. "I wish he *could* or *would* come just now."

*Past* time is expressed with the similar auxiliaries; as, "It was my desire that he *should* or *would* come yesterday." "Though he *was* ill he *might* recover."

*Future*.—I am anxious that he *should* or *would* come to-morrow. If he come I *may* speak to him. If he would delay his journey a few days, I *might, could, would, or should* accompany him.

Although such examples as these are commonly adduced as proofs that these auxiliaries refer to *present, past, and future* time,

yet it is pretty evident that *might*, *could*, *would*, and *should*, with *may*, and *can*, merely express *liberty*, *ability*, *will*, and *duty*, without any reference to time at all, and that the precise time is generally determined by the drift or scope of the sentence, or rather by the *adverb* or participle that is subjoined or understood, and not by these auxiliaries.

*Must* and *ought*, for instance, merely imply *necessity*, and *obligation*, without any necessary relation to *time*: for when I say, "I must do it," *must* merely denotes the *necessity* I am under, and *do* the present time, which might easily be made *future*, by saying, "I must do it *next week*." Here future time is expressed by *next week*, and not by *must*. If I say, "I must have done it:" Here *must* merely expresses *necessity* as before, and I *have done* the *past time*. "These *ought* ye to do:" Here *ought* merely denotes obligation, and *do* the *present time*. "These ought ye to have done:" Here *ought* merely expresses *duty* or *obligation*, as before; but the time of its existence is denoted as past, by *to have done*, and not by *ought*, as Mr. Murray and many others say.

As *must* will not admit of the *objective* after it, nor is even preceded or succeeded by the *sign* of the *infinitive*, it has been considered an absolute auxiliary, like *may* or *can*, belonging to the Potential Mode.

*Ought*, on the contrary, is an independent verb, though defective, and always governs another verb in the infinitive.

### WILL and SHALL.

*Will*, in the *first person singular* and *plural*, intimates *resolution* and *promising*; as, I *will* not let thee go, except thou bless me. We *will* go. I *will* make of thee a great nation.

*Will*, in the *second* and *third person*, commonly *foretells*; as, He *will* reward the righteous. You, or they, *will* be very happy there.

*Shall*, in the *first person*, only *foretells*; as, I, or we, *shall* go to-morrow. In the *second* and *third person*, *Shall*, *promises*, *commands*, or *threatens*: as, They, or you, *shall* be rewarded. Thou *shalt* not steal. The soul that sinneth *shall* die.

But this must be understood of affirmative sentences only: for when the sentence is interrogative, just the reverse commonly takes place; as, *Shall* I send you a little of the pie? i. e. *will you permit* me to send it? *Will* James return to-morrow? i. e. do you expect him?

When the *second* and *third person* are represented as the subjects of their own expressions, or their own thoughts, *SHALL* foretells, as in the *first person*; as, "He says *he shall* be a loser by this bargain." "Do you suppose you *shall go*?" and *WILL* promises, as in the *first person*; as, "He says he *will bring* Pope's Homer to-morrow." You say you *will* certainly come.

Of *Shall*, it may be remarked, that it never expresses the *will* or *resolu-*

tion of its *Subject*: Thus, I *shall* fall; *Thou shalt* love thy neighbor; *He shall* be rewarded, express no resolution on the part of *I, thou, he*.

Did *Will*, on the contrary, always intimate the resolution of its *Subject*, the difficulty of applying *will* and *shall* would be at an end; but this cannot be said; for though *will* in the *first* person always expresses the resolution of its *Subject*, yet in the *second*, and *third* person it does not *always foretell*, but often intimates the resolution of its *Subject* as strongly as it does in the *first* person; thus, Ye *will* not come unto me that ye may have life. He *will* not perform the duty of my husband's brother, *Deut.* xxv. 7, see also verse 9. Accordingly *would*, the past time of *will*, is used in the same manner; as, And he was angry, and *would* not go in, *Luke* xv. 28.

*Should* and *would* are subject to the same rules as *shall* and *will*; they are generally attended with a supposition; as, Were I to run, I *should* soon be fatigued, &c.

*Should* is often used instead of *ought*, to express duty or obligation; as, We *should* remember the poor. We *ought* to obey God rather than men.

## VERBS.

### To LOVE.

### Active Verb.

### Indicative Mode.

#### Present Tense.

#### Singular.

#### Plural.

1. person I love

1. We love

2. You\* love

2. You† love

3. He loves or loveth

3. They love

#### Past.

#### Singular.

#### Plural.

1. I loved

1. We loved

2. You loved

2. You loved

3. He loved

3. They loved

#### Perfect.

Its signs are *have, hast, has, or hath*.

#### Singular.

#### Plural.

1. I have loved

1. We have loved

2. You have loved

2. You have loved

3. He has or hath loved

3. They have loved

\* In the second person singular, *thou* is used in the solemn style instead of *you*; as, Thou lovest, thou hast, thou wilt.

† *Ye* is sometimes used instead of *you*, in the second person plural.

*Pluperfect.*Signs, *had, hadst.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I had loved   | 1. We had loved   |
| 2. You had loved | 2. You had loved  |
| 3. He had loved  | 3. They had loved |

*Future.*Signs, *shall or will.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |                                  |                                   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will love   | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will love   |
| 2. You shall <i>or</i> will love | 2. You shall <i>or</i> will love  |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will love  | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will love |

*Future Perfect.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will have<br>loved   | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will have<br>loved   |
| 2. You shall <i>or</i> will have<br>loved | 2. You shall <i>or</i> will have<br>loved  |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will have<br>loved  | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will have<br>loved |

## Potential Mode.

*Present.*Signs, *may, can, or must.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must<br>love   | 1. We may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must<br>love   |
| 2. You may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must love | 2. You may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must love  |
| 3. He may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must love  | 3. They may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must love |



*Past.*Signs, *might, could, would, or should.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, <i>or could, or</i><br>would, <i>or should love</i>   | 1. We might, <i>or could, or</i><br>would, <i>or should love</i>   |
| 2. You might, <i>or could, or</i><br>would, <i>or should love</i> | 2. You might, <i>or could, or</i><br>would, <i>or should love</i>  |
| 3. He might, <i>or could, or</i><br>would, <i>or should love</i>  | 3. They might, <i>or could, or</i><br>would, <i>or should love</i> |

*Perfect.*Signs, *may, can, or must have.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I may, <i>or can, or must</i><br>have loved   | 1. We may, <i>or can, or must</i><br>have loved   |
| 2. You may, <i>or can, or</i><br>must have loved | 2. You may, <i>or can, or</i><br>must have loved  |
| 3. He may, <i>or can, or</i><br>must have loved  | 3. They may, <i>or can, or</i><br>must have loved |

*Pluperfect.*Signs, *might, could, would, or should have.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, <i>or could, or</i><br>would, <i>or should have</i><br>loved | 1. We might, <i>or could, or</i><br>would, <i>or should have</i><br>loved |
| 2. You might, <i>&amp;c. have</i><br>loved                               | 2. You might, <i>&amp;c. have</i><br>loved                                |
| 3. He might, <i>&amp;c. have</i><br>loved                                | 3. They might, <i>&amp;c. have</i><br>loved                               |

*Imperative Mode.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 2. Love, <i>or love thou, or</i><br>do thou love* | 2. Love, <i>or love ye, or</i><br>you, <i>or do ye love</i> |
|---|---|

\* The Imperative Mode is not entitled to *three* persons. In strict propriety, it has only the *second* person in both numbers. For when I say, Let me love; I mean, Permit *thou* me to love. Hence, *let me love*, is construed thus; *let thou me (to) love*, or do thou let me (to) love. To, the

## Infinitive Mode.

*Present*, To love*Perfect*, To have loved

## PARTICIPLES.

*Pres.* Loving.*Perf.* Having loved.*Exercises on the Tenses of Verbs, and Cases of Nouns and Pronouns.*

We love him; James loves me; it amuses him; we shall conduct them; they will divide the spoil; soldiers should defend their country; friends invite friends; she can read her lesson; she may play a tune; you might please her; you may ask him; he may have betrayed us; we might have diverted the children; John can deliver the message.

I love; to love; love; reprove thou; has loved; we tied the knot; they could have commanded armies; to baptise; to have loved; loved; loving; to survey; having surveyed; write a letter; read your lesson; you have obeyed my voice; honor thy father.

QUESTIONS which should be put to the pupils.

How do you know that *love* is plural? *Ans.* Because *we* is plural. How do you know that *love* is the first person? *Ans.* Because *we* is the first personal pronoun, and the verb is always of the same number and person with the noun or pronoun before it.—K. 59. 61.

Many of the phrases in this page may be converted into exercises of a different kind; thus the meaning of the sentence, *We love him*, may be expressed by the passive voice; as, *He is loved by us*.

It may also be turned into a question, or made a negative; as, *Do we love him?* &c. *We do not love him.*

## TO BE.

## Indicative Mode.

*Present Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

1. I am\*

1. We are

2. You are

2. You are

3. He is

3. They are

sign of the infinitive, is not used after *let*. See Syntax, R. VIII. No one will say that *permit* (*me to love*) is the *first* person singular, imperative mode: then, why should *let* (*me to love*) which is exactly similar, be called the *first* person? The *Latin verb* wants the *first* person, and if it has the *third*, it has also a different termination for it, which is not the case in the English verb.—K. 75.

\* Put *loving* after *am*, &c. and it becomes an *Active* verb in the *progressive* form. Thus, I am *loving*, you are *loving*, he is *loving*, &c.

Put *loved* after *am*, and it becomes a *Passive* verb.

*Past.**Singular.*

1. I was
2. You was
3. He was

*Plural.*

1. We were
2. You were
3. They were

*Perfect.**Singular.*

1. I have been
2. You have been
3. He has been

*Plural.*

1. We have been
2. You have been
3. They have been

*Pluperfect.**Singular.*

1. I had been
2. You had been
3. He had been

*Plural.*

1. We had been
2. You had been
3. They had been

*Future.**Singular.*

1. I shall *or* will be
2. You shall *or* will be
3. He shall *or* will be

*Plural.*

1. We shall *or* will be
2. You shall *or* will be
3. They shall *or* will be

*Future Perfect.**Singular.*

1. I shall *or* will have  
been
2. You shall *or* will have  
been
3. He shall *or* will have  
been

*Plural.*

1. We shall *or* will have  
been
2. You shall *or* will have  
been
3. They shall *or* will have  
been



## Potential Mode.

*Present Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must<br>be   | 1. We may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must<br>be   |
| 2. You may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must be | 2. You may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must be  |
| 3. He may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must be  | 3. They may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must be |

*Past.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be   | 1. We might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be   |
| 2. You might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be | 2. You might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be  |
| 3. He might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be  | 3. They might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be |

*Perfect.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must<br>have been   | 1. We may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must<br>have been   |
| 2. You may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must have been | 2. You may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must have been  |
| 3. He may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must have been  | 3. They may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must have been |

*Pluperfect.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. I might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should have<br>been   | 1. We might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should have<br>been  |
| 2. You might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should have<br>been | 2. You might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should have<br>been |

*Singular.**Plural.*

3. He might, *or* could, *or* would, *or* should have been
3. They might, *or* could, *or* would, *or* should have been

## Imperative Mode.

*Singular.**Plural.*

2. Be *or* be thou
2. Be *or* be ye *or* you

## Infinitive Mode.

*Present, To be**Perfect, To have been*

## PARTICIPLES.

*Pres. Being.**Perf. Having been.**Exercises on the Verb To Be.*

Am; is; was; are; I was; they were; we are; has been; had been; we have been; have been; he had been; you have been; she has been; we were; they had been.

I shall be; we will be; they shall be; it will be; we have been; they will have been; we shall have been; am; it is.

I can be; may be; can be; she may be; you may be; he must be; they should be; might be; he would be; it could be; would be; you could be; he may have been; was.

We may have been; they can have been; I might have been; you should have been; would have been.

Be thou; be; to be; being; to have been; be ye; been; be; having been; to be.

Snow is white; he was a good man; we have been younger; she has been happy; it had been late; we are old; you will be wise; it will be time; be cautious; be heedful youth; we may be rich; they should be virtuous; you might be wiser; they must have been excellent scholars; they might have been powerful.

In the Bible *be* is sometimes used for the Present indicative; as: We *be* true men, for, we *are*.

*Mightest, couldst, &c.* are used in the Bible, and sometimes in poetry for *mightst, couldst, &c.*

## TO BE LOVED.

*Passive Verb.\**

## Indicative Mode.

*Present Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I am loved    | 1. We are loved   |
| 2. You are loved | 2. You are loved  |
| 3. He is loved   | 3. They are loved |

*Past.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I was loved   | 1. We were loved   |
| 2. You was loved | 2. You were loved  |
| 3. He was loved  | 3. They were loved |

*Perfect.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I have been loved   | 1. We have been loved   |
| 2. You have been loved | 2. You have been loved  |
| 3. He has been loved   | 3. They have been loved |

*Pluperfect.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I had been loved   | 1. We had been loved   |
| 2. You had been loved | 2. You had been loved  |
| 3. He had been loved  | 3. They had been loved |

*Future.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will be loved   | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will be loved   |
| 2. You shall <i>or</i> will be loved | 2. You shall <i>or</i> will be loved  |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will be loved  | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will be loved |

---

\* A *Passive Verb* is formed by putting the *Passive Participle* of any verb after the verb *to be* through all its modes and tenses.—K. 84, 85.

*Future Perfect.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I shall <i>or</i> will have<br>been loved   | 1. We shall <i>or</i> will have<br>been loved   |
| 2. You shall <i>or</i> will have<br>been loved | 2. You shall <i>or</i> will have<br>been loved  |
| 3. He shall <i>or</i> will have<br>been loved  | 3. They shall <i>or</i> will have<br>been loved |

*Potential Mode.**Present Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must<br>be loved   | 1. We may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must be loved   |
| 2. You may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must be loved | 2. You may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must be loved  |
| 3. He may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must be loved  | 3. They may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i><br>must be loved |

*Past.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be<br>loved   | 1. We might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be<br>loved   |
| 2. You might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be<br>loved | 2. You might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be<br>loved  |
| 3. He might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be<br>loved  | 3. They might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>would, <i>or</i> should be<br>loved |

*Perfect.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must<br>have been loved | 1. We may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must<br>have been loved |
|--|---|

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2. You may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must have been loved | 2. You may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must have been loved  |
| 3. He may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must have been loved  | 3. They may, <i>or</i> can, <i>or</i> must have been loved |

*Pluperfect.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i> would, <i>or</i> should have been loved   | 1. We might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i> would, <i>or</i> should have been loved   |
| 2. You might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i> would, <i>or</i> should have been loved | 2. You might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i> would, <i>or</i> should have been loved  |
| 3. He might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i> would, <i>or</i> should have been loved  | 3. They might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i> would, <i>or</i> should have been loved |

## Imperative Mode.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 2. Be you loved | 2. Be ye <i>or</i> you loved |
|-----------------|------------------------------|

## Infinitive Mode.

- |                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>Present</i> , To be loved | <i>Perfect</i> , To have been loved |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|

## PARTICIPLES.

- |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Pres.</i> Being loved. | <i>Perf.</i> Having been loved. |
| <i>Indef.</i> Loved.      |                                 |

*Exercises on the Passive Verb.*

They are loved; we were loved; you are loved; it is loved; she was loved; he has been loved; you have been loved; I have been loved; you had been loved; we shall be loved; you will be loved; they will be loved; I shall have been loved; you will have been loved.

He can be loved; you may be loved; she must be loved; they might be loved; ye would be loved; they should be loved; I could be loved; you can have been loved; it may have been loved; you might have been loved; you was loved; be thou



loved; be ye loved; be you loved; to be loved; loved; having been loved; to have been loved; being loved.

*Promiscuous Exercises on Verbs, and Cases of Nouns and Pronouns.*

Tie John's shoes; this is Jane's bonnet; ask mamma; he has learned his lesson; she invited him; your father may commend you; he was baptised; the minister baptised him; we should have delivered our message; papa will reprove us; divide the apples; the captain had commanded his soldiers to pursue the enemy; Eliza diverted her brother; a hunter killed a hare.

After the pupil is *expert* in going over the Tenses of the verb as they are, he may be taught to omit all the auxiliaries but *one*, and go over the verb thus: *Present Potential*, I *may* love; you *may* love; he *may* love, &c.; and then with the next auxiliary, thus: I *can* love; you *can* love; he *can* love, &c.

CONDITIONAL TENSES.

When we say, *If you are cold, come to the fire; Unless you are willing, why do you consent; If ye love me, keep my commandments*, the verbs *are* and *love* are in the Indicative Mode. They are indeed preceded by conjunctions which render the sentences conditional, but this alone is not a sufficient reason for considering the verbs as belonging to a separate mode; if it is, then there is reason for classing the verbs *hates*, *is*, and *go*, in the following sentences, under some other modes than the Indicative:—*Perhaps he hates me, yet I forgive him; It may be that he is rich, but he is not happy; Probably I shall go, but I shall return soon; I believe that he is sick, yet recovering*: and if we are to undertake the formation of new modes in this way, it will be difficult to say where we are to stop.

There are, however, some conditional forms of expression which seem to require a distinct classification:

1. When we say, *If you loved me, you would obey me*, we have a conditional proposition or a supposition expressed by the conjunction *if*: it is also a supposi-

tion made with reference to the present time—If you loved me *at the present time*, or If you loved me *now*, you would obey me ; but to express this present time we use not the form of the present tense, *love*, but the form of the past tense, *loved* ; taking the form of the *past* tense to represent *present* time.

2. When we say, *Had I been there, I could have relieved him*, we make a supposition relative to a past time, and to express a simple *Past* we use the form of the *Pluperfect*. It will also be noticed that in this, as in the preceding case, the condition or supposition which is stated is contrary to what is known to be the fact. Thus, to say, *If you loved me, you would obey me*, implies that you *do not love me* : to say, *Had I been there, I could have relieved him*, implies that *I was not there*.

3. When we say, *If he repent*, or, *If he repents, he will be forgiven*, we make the supposition in reference to a future time, and to express that *Future* time we take the form of the *Present*.

Cases of this kind may be ranged under three tenses, which we will call a Conditional Present, Conditional Past, and Conditional Future.

The forms of these Tenses in the verbs *To Be* and *To Love* are as follows :—

## TO BE.

*Conditional Present**Singular.**Plural*

- |                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. If I were, <i>or</i> was*  | 1. If we were    |
| 2. If you were, <i>or</i> was | 2. If you were   |
| 3. If he were, <i>or</i> was  | 3. If they were, |

## OBSERVATIONS.

\* The form If I were, If you were, &c. is strictly grammatical ; but the form If I was, If you was, &c. is used in common conversation, and sometimes by good writers. Thus, in familiar conversation, we should say, If I was going to New York, I should see him, rather than, If I were going, &c

OR,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Were I	1. Were we
2. Were you	2. Were you
3. Were he	3. Were they

## SECOND FORM.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I might <i>or</i> could be*	1. If we might <i>or</i> could be
2. If you might <i>or</i> could be	2. If you might <i>or</i> could be
3. If he might <i>or</i> could be	3. If they might <i>or</i> could be

OR,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Might I <i>or</i> could I be*	1. Might we <i>or</i> could we be
2. Might you <i>or</i> could you be	2. Might you <i>or</i> could you be
3. Might he <i>or</i> could he be	3. Might they <i>or</i> could they be

*Conditional Past.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I had been	1. If we had been
2. If you had been	2. If you had been
3. If he had been	3. If they had been

OR,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Had I been	1. Had we been
2. Had you been	2. Had you been
3. Had he been	3. Had they been

## OBSERVATIONS.

\* These forms are sometimes used in reference to Future time; as, If I could leave the city to-morrow, I should reach home in a week.

## SECOND FORM.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. If I might <i>or</i> could have been   | 1. If we might <i>or</i> could have been   |
| 2. If you might <i>or</i> could have been | 2. If you might <i>or</i> could have been  |
| 3. If he might <i>or</i> could have been  | 3. If they might <i>or</i> could have been |

OR,

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Might I <i>or</i> could I have been     | 1. Might we <i>or</i> could we have been     |
| 2. Might you <i>or</i> could you have been | 2. Might you <i>or</i> could you have been   |
| 3. Might he <i>or</i> could he have been   | 3. Might they <i>or</i> could they have been |

*Conditional Future.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. If I am <i>or</i> be*   | 1. If we are <i>or</i> be   |
| 2. If you are <i>or</i> be | 2. If you are <i>or</i> be  |
| 3. If he is <i>or</i> be   | 3. If they are <i>or</i> be |

## SECOND FORM.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. If I should be   | 1. If we should be   |
| 2. If you should be | 2. If you should be  |
| 3. If he should be  | 3. If they should be |

## OBSERVATIONS.

\* The form If I am, If you are, &c. is the one used in conversation, and almost universally by good writers: the form If I be, If you be, &c. from the obsolete present of the Verb BE, is more ancient, and is still used frequently. It is always given in grammars as the correct form, but always in conversation, and usually in easy writing, it is avoided as being too stiff and formal: thus

OR,

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. Should I be
2. Should you be
3. Should he be

1. Should we be
2. Should you be
3. Should they be

TO LOVE.

*Active Verb.**Conditional Present.**Singular.**Plural.*

1. If I loved
2. If you loved
3. If he loved

1. If we loved
2. If you loved
3. If they loved

OR,

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. Loved I
2. Loved you
3. Loved he

1. Loved we
2. Loved you
3. Loved they

SECOND FORM.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. If I might,* <i>or</i> could,*<br><i>or</i> did love | 1. If we might, <i>or</i> could, <i>or</i><br>did love   |
| 2. If you might, <i>or</i> could,<br><i>or</i> did love | 2. If you might, <i>or</i> could,<br><i>or</i> did love  |
| 3. If he might, <i>or</i> could,<br><i>or</i> did love  | 3. If they might, <i>or</i> could,<br><i>or</i> did love |

OR,

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Might I,* <i>or</i> could I,*<br><i>or</i> did I love | 1. Might we, <i>or</i> could we,<br><i>or</i> did we love |
|--|---|

OBSERVATIONS.

we should never say in conversation, If he be in the city this summer, I shall see him; but, If he is, &c. *If it be*, is often and very incorrectly used as the Present Indicative.

\* See the Note on page 40.



*Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 2. Might you, <i>or</i> could you, <i>or</i> did you love | 2. Might you, <i>or</i> could you, <i>or</i> did you love    |
| 3. Might he, <i>or</i> could he, <i>or</i> did he love    | 3. Might they, <i>or</i> could they, <i>or</i> did they love |

*Conditional Past.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. If I had loved   | 1. If we had loved   |
| 2. If you had loved | 2. If you had loved  |
| 3. If he had loved  | 3. If they had loved |

OR,

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Had I loved   | 1. Had we loved   |
| 2. Had you loved | 2. Had you loved  |
| 3. Had he loved  | 3. Had they loved |

## SECOND FORM.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. If I might <i>or</i> could have loved   | 1. If we might <i>or</i> could have loved   |
| 2. If you might <i>or</i> could have loved | 2. If you might <i>or</i> could have loved  |
| 3. If he might <i>or</i> could have loved  | 3. If they might <i>or</i> could have loved |

OR,

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Might I <i>or</i> could I have loved     | 1. Might we <i>or</i> could we have loved     |
| 2. Might you <i>or</i> could you have loved | 2. Might you <i>or</i> could you have loved   |
| 3. Might he <i>or</i> could he have loved   | 3. Might they <i>or</i> could they have loved |

*Conditional Future.**Singular.*

1. If I love
2. If you love
3. If he love *or* loves

*Plural.*

1. If we love
2. If you love
3. If they love

## SECOND FORM.

*Singular.*

1. If I should love
2. If you should love
3. If he should love

*Plural.*

1. If we should love
2. If you should love
3. If they should love

OR,

*Singular.*

1. Should I love
2. Should you love
3. Should he love

*Plural.*

1. Should we love
2. Should you love
3. Should they love

## TO BE LOVED.

*Passive Verb.\***Conditional Present.**Singular.*

1. If I were *or* was loved
- &c.

*Plural.*

1. If we were loved
- &c.

OR,

*Singular.*

1. Were I loved
- &c.

*Plural.*

1. Were we loved
- &c.

## OBSERVATIONS.

\* The Conditional Tenses of the Passive Verb are formed by adding the Indef. Passive Participle of any Verb to the Conditional Tenses of the Verb BE.

## SECOND FORM.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. If I might* or could*<br>be loved<br>&c. | 1. If we might or could be<br>loved<br>&c. |
|---|--|

OR,

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Might I* or could I*<br>be loved<br>&c. | 1. Might we or could we<br>be loved<br>&c. |
|--|--|

*Conditional Past.**Singular.**Plural.*

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. If I had been loved<br>&c. | 1. If we had been loved<br>&c. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|

OR,

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Had I been loved<br>&c. | 1. Had we been loved<br>&c. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|

## SECOND FORM.

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. If I might or could<br>have been loved<br>&c. | 1. If we might or could<br>have been loved<br>&c. |
|--|---|

OR,

*Singular.**Plural.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Might I or could I<br>have been loved<br>&c. | 1. Might we or could we<br>have been loved<br>&c. |
|---|---|

## OBSERVATIONS.

\* See the Note on page 40.

*Conditional Future.**Singular.**Plural.*

1. If I am *or* be loved  
&c.

1. If we are *or* be loved  
&c.

## SECOND FORM.

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. If I should be loved  
&c.

1. If we should be loved  
&c.

OR,

*Singular.**Plural.*

1. Should I be loved  
&c.

1. Should we be loved  
&c.

*Exercises on the Conditional Tenses.*

Were I; might you be; had he been; if he might be; if I am; should they be; could you have been; loved I; had I loved; if they love; should he love; if he love; if I was loved; were he loved; if you were loved; had I been loved.

If he was here, I would ask him. Were I now at home, I should be happy. Could they be here with us, we should enjoy their society. He might go to-day, if he was disposed to. If you do it you will be punished. If he should promise he will certainly perform. Had he known it he would have told me. Take heed lest you sometime offend him. If he had asked, I would have granted it. See that you do not do it again, for you will not escape. Had he been paid, he would have been contented. If he is there to-morrow, I shall see him.

## OBSERVATIONS.

As the forms of the Conditional Tenses are mostly the same as the forms of tenses in the Indicative and Potential modes, the pupil will in some instances be in doubt to which division the verb belongs: a few examples will show him how he is to decide the question.

If he was here yesterday, I did not know it. Here, the verb *was* is not in the Conditional Present, but in the Indicative Past. If it referred to the present time it would be in the Conditional Present; but it refers to past time, and it is therefore in the Indicative Past.

If you could read yesterday, you can to-day. *If you could* here refers to a past time, and is therefore in the Potential Past: if it referred to the present time, it would be in the Conditional Present.

He did not visit the place, unless he had been there before I arrived. *Had been*, in this example, does not refer to a simple past, but to a Pluperfect time, and it is therefore in the Pluperfect Indicative, and not in the Conditional Past.

If he is here I do not see him. The verb *is* refers to the Present time, and not to the Future, and is therefore in the Indicative Present, and not in the Conditional Future. In the sentence, If he is there when we arrive we shall see him, the verb *is*, referring to a Future time, is in the Conditional Future.

In the same way the Conditional Tenses of the Active and Passive verb are to be distinguished from those tenses of the Indicative and the Potential, which have the same form. The Conditional Tenses usually follow conjunctions; they sometimes, however, follow other verbs.

---

An *Active* or a *Neuter Verb* may be conjugated through all its modes and tenses, by adding its *Present Participle* to the verb *To be*: This is called the *Progressive* form; because it expresses the continuation of action or state: *Thus*,

*Present.*

I am loving  
You are loving  
He is ioving, &c.

*Past.*

I was loving  
You was loving  
He was loving, &c.

*The Present and Past Indicative are also conjugated by the assistance of Do, which is called the Emphatic form; Thus,*

*Present.*

I do love  
You do love  
He does love, &c.

*Past.*

I did love  
You did love  
He did love, &c.

### RULE I.

*Verbs ending in ss, sh, ch, x, or o, form the third person singular of the Present Indicative, by adding es: Thus,*

He dress-es, march-es, brush-es, fix-es, go-es.



## RULE II.

*Verbs in y, change y into i before the terminations est, es, eth, and ed; but not before ing;— Y, with a vowel before it, is not changed into i: Thus,*

*Pres.* Try, triest, tries or trieth.† *Past*, tried. *Part.* trying.  
*Prés.* Pray, prayest, prays or prayeth.† *Past*, prayed. *Part.* praying.

## RULE III.

*Verbs accented on the last syllable, and verbs of one syllable, ending in a single Consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before the terminations, est, eth, ed, ing; but never before s: Thus,*

Allot, allottest, allots, allotteth, allotted, allotting.  
 Blot, blottest, blots, blotteth, blotted, blotting.

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

A *regular verb* is one that forms its *Past tense* and *Indefinite Passive participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as, *Love, loved, loved.*

An *irregular verb* is one that does not form both its *Past tense* and *Indefinite Passive participle* by adding *d* or *ed* to the present; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Indef. Pass. Participle.</i>
Abide	abode	*
Am	was	*
Arise	arose	*
Awake	awoke R†	awaked
Beâr, <i>to bring forth</i>	bore, § bare	bôrn
Beâr, <i>to carry</i>	bore, bare	bôrne
Beat	beat	beaten, or beat
Begin	began	begun
Bend	bent R	bent R

\* *Neuter Verbs*, as they have no Passive form, can have no Passive Participle. See page 53.

For remarks on the Indef. Pass. Participle, the form *Been*, and on the verbal termination *en*, see the Key.

† Those Verbs which are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, are marked with an R.

‡ This form of the third pers. sing. Indic. Present, is used in the solemn style.

§ *Bore* is now more used than *bare*.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Ind. Pass. Part.</i>
Bereave	bereft R	bereft R.
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid, <i>for-</i>	bid, bad, bāde	bidden
Bind, <i>un-</i>	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten, bit
Bleed	bled	bled
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought
Build, <i>re-</i>	built†	built
Burst	burst	burst
Buy	bought	bought
Cast	cast	cast
Catch	caught R	caught R
Chide	chid	chidden, or chid
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave, <i>to adhere</i>	clave R	*
Cleave, <i>to split</i>	clove, or cleft	cloven, or cleft
Cling	clung	*
Clothe	clothed	clad R
Come, <i>be-</i>	came	*
Cost	cost	*
Crow	crew R	*
Creep	crept	*
Cut	cut	cut
Dare, <i>to venture</i>	durst	*
Dare, <i>to challenge</i>	dared R	dared
Deal	dealt R	dealt R
Dig	dug, or digged	dug, or digged
Do, <i>mis-un-†</i>	did	done
Draw, <i>with-</i>	drew	drawn
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven
Dwell	dwelt R	*
Eat	ate, or eat	ēaten
Fall, <i>be-</i>	fell	*

\* See note Page 48, and Page 53.

† *Build, dwell*, and several other verbs, have the regular form *builded, dwelled*, &c.

‡ The compound verbs are conjugated like the simple, by prefixing the syllables appended to them: thus, *Undo, undid, undone*.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Ind. Pass. Part.</i>
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee, <i>from a foe</i>	fled	*
Fling	flung	flung
Fly, <i>as a bird</i>	flew	*
Forbear	forbore	forborne
Forget	forgot	forgotten, forgot
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get, <i>be-for-</i>	got†	got, gotten‡
Gild	gilt R	gilt R
Gird, <i>be-en-</i>	girt R	girt R
Give, <i>for-mis-</i>	gave	given
Go	went	*
Grave, <i>en- R</i>	graved	graven
Grind	ground	ground
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung§
Häve	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hew,	hewed	hewn R
Hide	hid	hidden, <i>or</i> hid
Hit	hit	hit
Hold, <i>be-with-</i>	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
Knit	knit R	knit, <i>or</i> knitted
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
Lay, <i>in-</i>	laid	laid
Lead, <i>mis-</i>	led	led
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
Lie, <i>to lie down</i>	lay	*

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\* See note Page 48, and Page 53.

† *Gat* and *begat* are often used in the Scriptures for *got* and *begot*.

‡ *Gotten* is nearly *obsolete*. Its compound *forgotten* is still in good use.

§ *Hang*, to take away life by hanging, is regular; as, *The Robber was hanged*, but the gown was *hung* up.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Ind. Pass. Part.</i>
Load	loaded	laden R
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Mean	měant	měant
Meet	met	met
Mow	mowed	mown R
Pay, <i>re-</i>	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Quit	quit, <i>or</i> quitted	quit R
Rěad	rěad	rěad
Rend	rent	rent
Rid	rid	rid
Ride	rode	ridden, <i>or</i> rode
Ring	rang, <i>or</i> rung	rung
Rise, <i>a-</i>	rose	*
Rive	rived	riven
Run	ran	*
Saw	sawed	sawn R
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Seek	sought	sought
Seethe	seethed, <i>or</i> sod	sodden
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Set, <i>be-</i>	set	set
Shake	shook	shaken
Shape, <i>mis-</i>	shaped	shapen R
Shave	shaved	shaven R
Shear	shore R	shōrn
Shed	shed	shed
Shine	shōne R	*
Shoe	shod	shod
Shoot	shot	shot
Show†	showed	shown
Shrink	shrank, <i>or</i> shrunk	shrunk
Shred	shred	shred
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang, <i>or</i> sung	sung
Sink	sank, <i>or</i> sunk	sunk

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\* See note Page 48, and Page 53.

† Or *Shew, shewed, shewn*—pronounced *show*, &c.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Ind. Pass. Part.</i>
Sit	sat†	*
Slay	slew	slain
Sleep	slept	*
Slide	slid	slidden
Sling	slang, <i>or</i> slung	slung
Slink	slank, <i>or</i> slunk	*
Slit	slit, <i>or</i> slitted	slit, <i>or</i> slitted
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	sowed	sown R
Speak, <i>be-</i>	spoke, spake	spoken
Speed	sped	sped
Spend, <i>mis-</i>	spent	spent
Spill	spilt R	spilt R
Spin	spun, <i>or</i> span	spun
Spit, <i>be-§</i>	spit, <i>or</i> spat	*
Split	split	split
Sprẽad, <i>be-</i>	sprẽad	sprẽad
Spring	sprang, <i>or</i> sprung	sprung
Stand, <i>with-§ &amp;c.</i>	stood	*
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Sting	stung	stung
Stink	stank, <i>or</i> stunk	*
Stride, <i>be-</i>	strode, <i>or</i> strid	stridden
Strike	struck	struck, stricken
String	strang, <i>or</i> strung	strung
Strive	strove	*
Strew, ‡ <i>be-</i>	strewed	strewed, <i>or</i>
Strow	strowed	strown, strowed
Sweār	swore, <i>or</i> sware	swōrn
Swēat	swēat	sweat
Sweep	swept	swept
Swell	swelled	swollen R
Swim	swam, <i>or</i> swum	*
Swing	swang, <i>or</i> swung	swung
Take, <i>be- &amp;c.</i>	took	taken

\* See note, page 48, and page 53.

† Many authors use *sate* as the past time of *sit*; but this is improper, for it is apt to be confounded with *sate*, to glut.

‡ *Strew* and *shew* are now giving way to *strow* and *show*.

§ *Bespit* and *withstand* are active verbs, and have the Indef. Pass. Part. *bespit* and *withstood*.



<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Ind. Pass. Part.</i>
Teach, <i>mis-re-</i>	taught	taught
Teâr <i>un-</i>	tore	törn
Tell	told	told
Think, <i>be-</i>	thought	thought
Thrive	throve	*
Throw	threw	thrown
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Trëad	trod	trodde
Wäx	waxed	*
Weâr	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Weep	wept	wept
Win	won	won
Wind	wöûnd	wöûnd
Work	wrought R	wrought, worked
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

For the convenience of the pupil, the following table is given: it shows that form of the Neuter verbs which is used in forming the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect tenses, and which would be called the Indefinite Passive Participle, if Neuter verbs could have the Passive.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	
Abide	abode	abode
Am	was	been
Arise	arose	arisen
Cleave, <i>to adhere</i>	clave R	cleaved
Cling	clung	clung
Come, <i>be-</i>	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Crow	crew R	crowed
Creep	crept	crept
Dare, <i>to venture</i>	durst	dared
Dwell	dwelt R	dwelt
Fall, <i>be-</i>	fell	fallen
Flee, <i>from a foe</i>	fled	fled
Fly	flew	flown
Go	went	gone
Lie, <i>to lie down</i>	lay	lain, or lien
Rise	rose	risen
Run	ran	run

*Present.**Past.*

Shine	shone R	shone R
Sit	sat	sat
Sleep	slept	slept
Slink	slank, or slunk	slunk
Spit	spit, or spat	spit, or spitten
Stand	stood	stood
Stink	stank, or stunk	stunk
Strive	strove	striven
Swim	swam, or swum	swum
Thrive	throve	thriven
Wax*	waxed	waxen

*Defective* verbs are those which want some of their modes and tenses.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Past.</i>
Can	could	Shall	should
May	might	Will	would
Must	must	Wis	wist
Ought	ought	Wit or }	wot
—	quoth	Wot }	

## EXERCISES ON THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

*Mention the Past Tense and Indefinite Passive Participle of*

Take; drive; begin; buy; bring; catch; bereave; burst; draw; drink; get; give; feel; forsake; grow; have; hear; hide; keep; know; lose; pay; ride; ring; shake; seek; sell; see; slay.

## ADVERBS.

An *adverb* is a word joined to a *verb*, an *adjective*, or another *adverb*, to express some quality or circumstance of *time*, *place*, or *manner*, respecting it; as, Ann speaks *distinctly*; she is *remarkably* diligent, and reads *very correctly*.

## A LIST OF ADVERBS.

So; no; not; nay; yea; yes; too; well; up; very; forth; how; why; far; now; then; ill; soon; much; here; there; where; when; whence; thence; still; more; most; little; less;

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\* This word is used in the Bible, as, *The sun waxed warm.*

least; thus; since; ever; never; while; whilst; once; twice; thrice; first; scarcely; quite; rather; again; ago; seldom; often; indeed; exceedingly; already; hither; thither; whither; doubtless; haply; perhaps; enough; daily; always; sometimes; almost; alone; peradventure; backward; forward; upward; downward; together; apart; asunder; to and fro; in fine.

## OBSERVATIONS.

*As* and *so*, without a corresponding *as* or *so*, are adverbs.

The most of those words that end in *ly*, are adverbs of manner or quality. They are formed from adjectives by adding *ly*; as from *foolish* comes *foolishly*.

The compounds of *here*, *there*, *where*, and *hither*, *thither*, and *whither*, are all adverbs: except *therefore* and *wherefore*, occasionally conjunctions.

Some adverbs are compared like adjectives; as, *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*. Some words as, *ashore*, *afoot*, *aground*, &c. are all adverbs.

When *more* and *most* qualify nouns they are *adjectives*; but in every other situation they are *adverbs*.

An adjective with a preposition before it, is an adverb; as, *in general*, *in haste*, &c. i. e. *generally*, *hastily*.

There are many words that are sometimes used as *adverbs*; as, I am *more* afraid than ever; and sometimes as *adjectives*; as, He has *more* wealth than wisdom.

Some words are both prepositions and adverbs; as, *about* (prep.) the house; he rides *about*, (adv.)

*Exercises on Adverbs, Irregular Verbs, &c.*

Immediately the cock crew. Peter wept bitterly. He is here now. She went away yesterday. They came to-day. They will perhaps buy some to-morrow. Ye shall know hereafter. She sung sweetly. Cats soon learn to catch mice. Mary rose up hastily. They that have enough may soundly sleep. Cain wickedly slew his brother. I saw him long ago. He is a very good man. Sooner or later all must die. You read too little. They talk too much. James acted wisely. How many lines can you repeat? You ran hastily. He speaks fluently. Then were they glad. He fell fast asleep. She should not hold her head a-wry. The ship was driven ashore. No, indeed. They are all alike. Let him that is athirst drink freely. The oftener you read attentively, the more you will improve.

## OBSERVATIONS.

*To-day, yesterday, and to-morrow*, are adverbs.

*Much* is used,—

1. as an *adverb*; as, It is *much* better to give than to receive.
2. as an *adjective*; as, In *much* wisdom is *much* grief.
3. as a *noun*; as, Where *much* is given, *much* is required.

*To*, before the infinitive of verbs, is an adverb, according to Johnson, and according to Murray, a preposition. The *two together* may be called the infinitive.

*Enough*, (a sufficiency) is here a *noun*. Its plural, *enow*, is applied, like *many*, to things that are numbered. *Enough*, an adj. like *much*, should perhaps be applied only to things that are *weighed* or *measured*.

## PREPOSITIONS.

A *preposition* is a word put before nouns and pronouns, to show the relation between them and some other word; as, He sailed *from* Bristol *to* New York in twelve days.

## A LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

About; above; according to; across; after; against; along; amid; amidst; among; amongst; around; at; athwart. Bating; before; behind; below; beneath; beside; besides; between; betwixt; beyond; by. Concerning. Down; during. Except; excepting. For; from. In; into; instead of. Near; nigh. Of; off; on; over; out of. Past. Regarding; respecting; round. Since. Through; throughout; till; to; touching; towards. Under; underneath; unto; up; upon. With; within; without.

## OBSERVATIONS.

Every preposition requires an objective case after it. When a preposition is not followed by a noun, depending upon it, it becomes an adverb; as, He rides *about*.

Some words are used as prepositions in one place, and as adverbs in another; thus, *Before* is a preposition when it refers to *place*; as, He stood *before* the door; and an adverb when it refers to *time*; as, *Before* that Philip called thee, I saw thee. The word *before*, however, and others in similar situations, may still be considered as prepositions, if we supply an appropriate noun; as, *Before* the *time* that Philip, &c.

*Towards* is a *preposition*, but *toward* is an *adjective*, and means "Ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; not froward." *Toward* is sometimes improperly used for *towards*.

The *Inseparable* Prepositions are omitted, because an explanation of them can impart no information without a previous knowledge of the radical word. Suppose the pupil is told that *con* means *together*, will this explain *convene* to him? No: he must first be told that *vene* signifies to come, and then CON, *together*. Would it not be better to tell him at once that *convene* means to come or call together?

Some grammarians distribute adverbs into classes; such as adverbs of *negation*, *affirmation*, &c.—prepositions into *separable* and *inseparable*—and conjunctions, into seven classes, besides the two mentioned here. Such a classification has been omitted here, because its *utility* is questionable.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

A *conjunction* is a word which joins words and sentences together; as, You *and* I must go to ride; *but* Peter may stay at home.

### A LIST OF CONJUNCTIONS.

*Copulative*.—Also; and; because; both; for; if; since; that; then; therefore; wherefore.

*Disjunctive*.—Although; as; as well as; but; either; except; lest; neither; nor; notwithstanding; or; provided; so; than; though; unless; whether; yet.

### *Exercises on Conjunctions, &c.*

Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor. Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth. The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment. Consider the ravens; for they neither sow nor reap; which have neither storehouse nor barn; and God feedeth them. You are happy, because you are good.

### OBSERVATIONS.

When *for* can be turned into *because*, it is a *Conjunction*.

Several words which are marked as adverbs in Johnson's Dictionary, are in many Grammars marked as conjunctions; such as, *Albeit*; *else*; *moreover*; *likewise*; *otherwise*; *nevertheless*; *then*; *therefore*; *wherefore*. They are properly adverbs.



*But* in some cases is an *adverb*; as, "We are *but* (*only*) of yesterday, and know nothing."

Sometimes the same words are used as conjunctions in one place, and as prepositions or adverbs in another place; as, *Since* (conj.) we must part, let us do it peaceably; I have not seen him *since* (prep.) that time; Our friendship commenced long *since* (adv.)

## INTERJECTIONS.

An *Interjection* is a word which expresses some emotion of the speaker; as, *Oh*, what a sight is here! *Well done*!

### A LIST OF INTERJECTIONS.

Adieu! ah! alas! alack! away! aha! begone! hark! ho! ha! he! hail! halloo! hum! hush! huzza! hist! hey-day! lo! O! O strange! O brave! pshaw! see! well-a-day, &c.

### *Correct the following Errors.*

I saw a boy which is blind.	We saw an ass who brayed at us.
I saw a flock of geoses.	They will stay this two days.
This is the horse who was lost.	We was not there.
This is the hat whom I wear.	I loves him.
John is here, she is a good boy.	He love me.
The hen lays his eggs.	Thou have been busy.
Jane is here, he reads well.	He dare not speak.
I saw two mouses.	She needs not do it.
The dog follows her master.	We was sorry for it.
This two horses eat hay.	Thou might not go.
John met three mans.	He dost not learn.
We saw two child.	If I does that.
He has but one teeth.	Thou may do it.
The well is ten foot deep.	The book were lost.
Look at the oxes.	Thou will better stop.
This horse will let me ride on her.	The horses was sold.
I can stay this two hours.	The boys was reading.
I have two pen-knives.	I teaches him grammar.
My lady has got his fan.	He are not attentive to it.
Two pair of ladies's gloves.	Thon shall not go out.
Henry the Eighth had six wives.	If I bees not at home.
I saw the man which sings.	Thou can do nothing for me.



## EXERCISES IN PARSING.

<sup>p</sup> The following exercises in Parsing are arranged on a plan *new* and important.

Some of the most material points, and those that are apt to puzzle the pupil, have been selected, and made the subject of a set of Exercises. By this means, the same point must come so often under his eye, and be so often repeated, that it cannot fail to make a strong impression on his mind; and even should he forget it, it will be easy to refresh his memory by turning to it again.

To give full scope to the pupil's discriminating powers, the exercises contain all the parts of speech, promiscuously arranged, to be used thus.

1. After the pupil has learned the definition of a noun, exercise him in going over any part of the exercises in parsing, and pointing out the *NOUNS only*. This will oblige him to exercise his powers of discrimination in distinguishing the nouns from the *other* words.

2. After learning the definition of an adjective, exercise him in selecting all the *adjectives* from the other words, and telling *why* they are adjectives.

3. After getting all the *pronouns* very accurately by heart, let him point out them, in addition to the nouns and adjectives.

4. Then the *verb*, without telling of what *sort* it is, or of what *number*, or *person*, or *mode*, or *tense*, till he can distinguish it with great readiness.

5. In the same way, after learning the definition of an *adverb*, *preposition*, and *conjunction*, exercise him *orally* with short sentences containing *adverbs*, *prepositions*, and *conjunctions*, and then on those in the book.

6. In the last course, after he has learned the rules of Syntax, he should go over the exercises again, and tell *every* thing about *nouns* and *verbs*, &c.

Explain to the pupil what *parsing* is;—that it is describing the words in a sentence, telling of what sort, i. e. what part of speech each one is; what is its gender, number, mode, tense, &c.; what other word it depends upon or is in any way connected with, and giving the rules at every step.

In the Exercises on Parsing, the sentences on every page are numbered by small *figures*, to enable the reader to find out any sentence in the Key which he may wish to consult.

## EXERCISES IN PARSING.

## No. 1.

1. A good conscience and a contented mind will make a man happy. 2. Philosophy teaches us to endure afflictions, but Christianity to enjoy them, by turning them into blessings. 3. Virtue ennobles the mind, but vice debases it. 4. Application in the early period of life, will give happiness and ease to succeeding years. 5. A good conscience fears nothing. 6. Devotion promotes and strengthens virtue; calms and regulates the temper; and fills the heart with gratitude and praise. 7. Dissimulation degrades talents

and learning, obscures the lustre of every accomplishment, and sinks us into universal contempt.

8. If we lay no restraint upon our lusts, no contrö! upon our appetites and passions, they will hurry us into guilt and misery. 9. Discretion stamps a value upon all our other qualities; it instructs us to make use of them at proper times, and turn them honorably to our own advantage: it shows itself alike in all our words and actions, and serves as an unerring guide in every occurrence of life. 10. Shame and disappointment attend sloth and idleness. 11. Indolence undermines the foundation of every virtue, and unfits a man for the social duties of life.

12. Knowledge gives ease to solitude, and gracefulness to retirement. 13. Gentleness ought to form our address, to regulate our speech, and to diffuse itself over our whole behavior. 14. Knowledge makes our being pleasant to us, fills the mind with entertaining views, and administers to it a perpetual series of gratifications. 15. Meekness controls our angry passions; candor our severe judgments. 16. Perseverance in labor will surmount every difficulty. 17. He that takes pleasure in the prosperity of others, enjoys part of their good fortune. 18. Restlessness of mind disqualifies us both for the enjoyment of our peace, and the performance of our duty. 19. Sadness contracts the mind; mirth dilates it.

20. We should subject our fancies to the government of reason. 21. Self-conceit, presumption, and obstinacy, blast the prospects of many a youth. 22. Affluence may give us respect in the eyes of the vulgar; but it will not recommend us to the wise and good. 23. Complaisance produces good nature and mutual benevolence, encourages the timorous, and soothes the turbulent. 24. A constant perseverance in the paths of virtue will gain respect. 25. Envy and wrath shorten life; and anxiety bringeth\* age before its time. 26. Bad habits require immediate reformation.

## No. 2.

1. Economy is no disgrace: it is better to live on a little, than to outlive a great deal. 2. A virtuous education is a better inheritance than a great estate. 3. Good and wise men only can be real friends. 4. Friendship can scarcely exist where virtue is not the foundation. 5. He that swells in prosperity, will shrink in adversity. 6. To despair in adversity, is madness. 7. From

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\* In the solemn style, verbs have in the 3d pers. sing. of the pres. Indicative, the termination *eth*; as, *loveth*, *heureth*; or, *th*; as, *hath*, *doth*.

idleness arises neither pleasure nor advantage : we must flee therefore from idleness, the certain parent of guilt and ruin.

8. You must not always rely on promises. 9. The peace of society dependeth\* on justice. 10. He that walketh\* with wise men shall be wise. 11. He that sitteth\* with the profane is foolish. 12. The coach arrives daily. 13. The mail travels fast. 14. Rain falls in great abundance here. 15. He sleeps soundly. 16. She dances gracefully. 17. I went to London. 18. He lives soberly. 19. He hurried to his house in the country. 20. They smiled. 21. She laughed. 22. He that liveth\* in pleasure is dead while he liveth.\* 23. Nothing appears to be so low and mean as lying and dissimulation. 24. Vice is its own punishment, and virtue is its own reward. 25. Industry is the road to wealth, and virtue to happiness.

### No. 3.

1. Virtue must be formed and supported by daily and repeated exertions. 2. You may be deprived of honor and riches against your will ; but not of virtue without your consent. 3. Virtue is connected with eminence in every liberal art. 4. Many are brought to ruin by extravagance and dissipation. 5. The best designs are often ruined by unnecessary delay. 6. All our recreations should be accompanied with virtue and innocence. 7. Almost all difficulties may be overcome by diligence. 8. Old friends are preserved, and new ones are procured by a grateful disposition. 9. Words are like arrows, and should not be shot at random.

10. A desire to be thought learned often prevents our improvement. 11. Great merit is often concealed under the most unpromising appearances. 12. Some talents are buried in the earth, and others are properly employed. 13. Much mischief has often been prevented by timely consideration. 14. True pleasure is only to be found in the paths of virtue ; and every deviation from them will be attended with pain. 15. That† friend is highly to be respected at all times, whose friendship is chiefly distinguished in adversity.

16. There is not a more pleasing exercise of the mind than gratitude : it is accompanied with such an inward satisfaction, that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance. 17. The mind should be stored with knowledge, and cultivated with care. 18. A pardon was obtained for him from the king. 19. Our most

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\* See Note on page 60.

† Concerning *that*, see Obs. on page 17.

sanguine prospects have often been blasted. 20. Too sanguine hopes of any earthly thing should never be entertained. 21. The table of Dionysius the tyrant was loaded with delicacies of every kind, yet he could not eat. 22. I have long been taught, that the afflictions of this life are overpaid by that eternal weight of glory which awaits the virtuous.

23. Greater virtue is required to bear good fortune than bad. 24. Riches and honor have always been reserved for the good. 25. King Alfred is said to have divided the day and night into three parts: eight hours were allotted to meals and sleep, eight were allotted to business and recreation, and eight to study and devotion. 26. All our actions should be regulated by religion and reason. 27. Honors, monuments, and all the works of vanity and ambition, are demolished and destroyed by time; but the reputation of wisdom is transmitted to posterity. 28. These two things cannot be disjoined; a pious life and a happy death.

#### No. 4.

1. Forget the faults of others, and remember your own. 2. Study universal rectitude, and cherish religious hope. 3. Suit your desires to things, and not things to your desires. 4. Cherish virtuous principles, and be ever steady in your conduct. 5. Practise humility, and reject every thing in dress, carriage, or conversation, which has any appearance of pride. 6. Allow nothing to interrupt your public or private devotions, except the performance of some humane action.

7. "Learn to condemn all praise betimes,  
For\* flattery is the nurse of crimes."

8. Consider yourself a citizen of the world; and deem nothing which regards humanity unworthy of your notice. 9. Presume not in prosperity, and despair not in adversity. 10. Be kind and courteous to all, and be not eager to take offence without just reason. 11. Beware of ill customs; they creep upon us insidiously, and by slow degrees.

12. "O man, degenerate man, offend no more!  
Go† learn of brutes, thy Maker to adore!"

13. Let your religion‡ connect preparation for heaven with an honorable discharge of the duties of active life. 14. Let your words‡ agree with your thoughts, and‡ be followed by your actions.

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\* See Note on *for*, page 57.

† *Go* and *learn* are both in the imperative.

‡ See Note page 63.

15. Let all your thoughts, words, and actions be tinctured\* with humility, modesty, and candor. 16. Let him who wishes for an effectual cure for all the wounds the world can inflict,\* retire from intercourse with men to intercourse with his Creator.

17. Let no reproach make you\* lay aside holiness; the frowns of the world are nothing to the smiles of heaven. 18. Let reason go before enterprise, and counsel before every action. 19. Hear Ann read her lesson. 20. Bid her get it better. 21. You need not hear her again. 22. I perceive her weep. 23. I feel it pain me. 24. I dare not go. 25. You behold him run. 26. We observed him walk off hastily.

27. And that tongue of his, that bade the Romans Mark\* him, and write his speeches in their books, Alas! it cried—give me some drink, Titinius.

28. Deal with another as you'd have  
Another\* deal with you;  
What you're unwilling to receive,  
Be sure you never do.

29. Abstain from pleasure and bear evil. 30. Expect the same filial duty from your children which you paid to your parents.

### No. 5.

*Do, did, and have*, are auxiliary verbs when joined to another verb; when not joined to another verb, they are principal verbs, and have auxiliaries like the verb to *love*.

1. He who does not perform what he has promised is a traitor to his friend. 2. Earthly happiness does not flow from riches; but from content of mind, health of body, and a life of piety and virtue. 3. Examples do not authorise a fault. 4. If we do not study the Scriptures, they will never make us wise. 5. The butler did not remember Joseph. 6. You did not get enough time to prepare your lessons. 7. Did you see my book? 8. Do you go to-morrow? 9. I do not think it proper to play too long. 10. Did he deceive you? 11. He did deceive me. 12. I do not hate my enemies. 13. Wisdom does not make a man proud.

14. He who does the most good,† has the most pleasure.

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\* The next verb after *bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, behold, observe, have, and know*, is in the *Infinitive*, having to understood; as, "The tempest-loving raven scarce dares (to) *wing* the dubious dusk."—I have *known* him (to) *divert* the money, &c. *To* is often used after the compound tenses of these verbs; as, Who dare *to* advance, if I say—stop? Them did he make *to* pay tribute.

† *Have, hast, has, hath, had, and hadst*, are auxiliaries only when they have the Indef. Pass. Participle of another verb after them.



15. Instead of adding to the afflictions of others, do whatever you can to alleviate them. 16. If ye do these things, ye shall never fall. 17. If thou canst do any thing, have compassion on us, and help us. 18. He did his work well. 19. Did he do his work well? 20. Did you do what I requested you to do? 21. Deceit betrays a littleness of mind, and is the resource of one who has not courage to avow his failings. 22. We have no bread.

### No. 6.

The verb *to be* has very often an *adjective* after it; and some adjectives seem so closely combined with it, as to lead the pupil to suppose that it is a passive verb.

1. Prudence and moderation are productive of true peace and comfort. 2. If the powers of reflection were cultivated\* by habit, mankind would at all times be able to derive pleasure from their own breasts, as rational as it is exalted. 3. Learning is preferable to riches; but virtue is preferable to both. 4. He who rests on a principle within, is incapable of betraying his trust, or deserting his friend. 5. Saul was afraid of David. 6. And the men were afraid. 7. One would have thought she should have been contented.

8. Few things are impracticable in themselves. 9. To study without intermission is impossible: relaxation is necessary; but it should be moderate. 10. The Athenians were conceited on account of their own wit, science, and politeness. 11. We are indebted to our ancestors for our civil and religious liberty. 12. Many things are worth inquiry to one man, which are not so to another. 13. An idle person is a kind of monster in the creation, because all nature is busy about him. 14. Impress your minds with reverence for all that is sacred. 15. He was unfortunate, because he was inconsiderate. 16. She is conscious of her deficiency, and will therefore be busy. 17. I am ashamed of you. 18. She is sadly forlorn.

### No. 7.

† *What is equal to—that which—or the thing which.*

1. Regard the quality, rather than the quantity of what you read. 2. If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, we overcharge the to-morrow with a burden which belongs not to

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\* *Were cultivated*, a passive verb.

† It represents *two* cases;—sometimes two *nominatives*;—sometimes two *objectives*;—sometimes a nominative and an objective;—and sometimes an objective and a nominative.—Sometimes it is an *adjective*.



it. 3. Choose what is most fit: custom will make it the most agreeable. 4. Foolish men are more apt to consider what they have lost, than what they possess, and to turn their eyes on those who are richer than themselves, rather than on those who are under greater difficulties.

5. What cannot be mended or prevented, must be endured. 6. Be attentive to what you are about, and take pains to do it well. 7. What you do not hear to-day, you will not tell to-morrow. 8. Mark Antony, when under adverse circumstances, made this interesting remark: "I have lost all, except what I gave away." 9. Mark what it is his mind aims at in the question, and not what\* words he utters.

10. By what means shall I obtain wisdom?

See what\* a grace was seated on his brow!

### No. 8.

The compound relatives,—*whoever* and *whosoever*—are equal to—*he who*, or, *any one who*.

‡ *Whatever* and *whatsoever* are equal to—*the thing which*.

1. Whatever gives pain to others, deserves not the name of pleasure. 2. Whoever lives under an habitual sense of the Divine presence, keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper. 3. Whatsoever is set before you, eat. 4. Aspire after perfection in† whatever state of life you choose. 5. Whoever is not content in poverty, would not be so in plenty; for the fault is not in the thing, but in the mind. 6. Whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well.

7. † By whatever arts you may at first attract the attention, you can hold the esteem, and secure the hearts of others, only by amiable dispositions, and the accomplishments of the mind. 8. Whatever delight, or whatever solace is granted by the celestials to soften our fatigues—in thy presence, O Health, thou parent of happiness! all those joys spread out and flourish. 9. † Whatever your situation in life may be, nothing is more necessary to your success, than the acquirement of virtuous dispositions and habits. 10. † Whatever be the motive of insult, it is always best to overlook it, and revenge it in no circumstances whatever.

\* *What* here, and generally in questions, is an adjective, like *many* in "many a flower."—Sometimes it is an *interjection*; as, *What!*

*What* is sometimes used as an *adverb* for *partly*; thus, *What* with thinking, *what* with writing, and *what* with reading, I am weary.

† Some may prefer to say that *whatever* is an *adjective* here, for it qualifies arts, &c.; and where no noun is after it, it agrees with *thing* understood. Thus, *Whatever* may be the motive, &c., that is, *Whatever thing* may be,;

‡ They represent two cases like *what*, as on page 64.

## No. 9.

Active and Neuter verbs are often conjugated with their *Present Participle*, joined to the verb *to be*.\*

1. While I am reading, you should be listening to what I read. 2. He was delivering his speech when I left the house. 3. They have been writing on botany. 4. He might have been rising to eminence. 5. I have been writing a letter, and I am just going to send it away. 6. She was walking by herself when I met her. 7. We are perishing with hunger; I am willing therefore to surrender. 8. We should always be learning. 9. A good man is always studying to be better. 10. We were hearing a sermon yesterday.

## No. 10.

I. The poets often use an *adjective* as a *noun*, and sometimes join an *adjective* to their new-made noun.

II. They sometimes improperly use an *adjective* for an *adverb*.

1. And where He *vital* breathes there must be joy.

—— Who shall attempt with wandering feet  
The dark, unbottomed, infinite abyss,  
And through the *palpable* OBSCURE find out  
His uncoûth way, or spread his airy flight,  
Upborne with indefatigable wings,  
Over the *vast* ABRUPT, e'er he arrive†  
The happy isle?—*Paradise Lost*, b. ii. 404.

2. Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought:

And thus the god-like angel answered *mild*.  
The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,  
And fortune smiled *deceitful* on her birth.  
When even at last the solemn hour shall come  
To wing my mystic flight to future worlds,  
I *cheerful* will obey; there, with new powers,  
Will rising wonders sing.  
The rapid radiance *instantaneous* strikes  
The illumined mountain.—*Gradual* sinks the breeze  
Into a perfect calm.  
Each animal, conscious of some danger, fled  
*Precipitate* the loathed abode of man.

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\* Many words both in *ing* and *ed* are mere adjectives.

† The poets often omit the *preposition*. It should be, "E'er he arrive at the happy isle." And again, "Here he had need all circumspection," for, need *of* all circumspection.

## SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is that part of Grammar which treats of the proper arrangement, connection, and dependence of words in a sentence.\*

A *sentence* is an assemblage of words making complete sense : as, *John is happy*.

Sentences are either simple or compound.

A *simple* sentence contains but one subject and one finite† verb ; as, *Life is short*.

A *compound* sentence contains two or more simple sentences connected by one or more conjunctions ; as, *Time is short, BUT eternity is long*.

A *phrase* is two or more words used to express a certain relation between ideas, without affirming any thing ; as, *In truth ; To be plain with you*.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the *subject*, the *verb*, and the *object*.‡

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\* Syntax principally consists of two parts, *Agreement* or *Concord* and *Government*.

*Agreement* is the correspondence which one word has to another, in number, gender, case, or person.

*Government* is that power which one part of speech has over another, in determining its mode, tense, number, person or case.

One word is said to *depend upon* another, when its mode, tense, number, person, or case is determined by that word.

One word is said to *belong* to another when it is closely connected with it in grammatical construction.

† *Finite* verbs are those to which number and person belong. The *Infinitive* mode has no respect to number or person.

‡ See page 15.

**RULE I.** A verb must agree with its nominative in number and person;\* as, *Thou readest; He reads; We read.*

#### EXERCISES.

I love reading. A soft answer turns away wrath. We are but of yesterday and know nothing. Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil. The days of man are but as grass. All things are naked and open to the eyes of him with whom we have to do. All things were created by him. In him we live and move. Frequent commission of crimes hardens his heart. In our earliest youth the contagion of manners is observable. The pyramids of Egypt have stood more than three thousand years. The number of our days is with thee. A judicious arrangement of studies facilitates improvement.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

A variety of pleasing objects charm the eye. A few pangs of conscience now and then interrupts his pleasure, and whispers to him that he once had better thoughts. There is more cultivators of the earth than of their own hearts. Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits delight some persons. Not one of those whom thou sees clothed in purple are happy. There's two or three of us who have seen the work.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

1. The subject of the verb should be in the nominative; thus, *Him and her were married*, should be, *He and she were married*.

*Correct these Examples.*—*Him and her were of the same age. Him and me are going to school.*

2. The Nominative†, though generally placed *before* the verb, is often placed *after* it; especially when the sentence begins with *Here, there, &c.*, or when *if* or *though* is understood; and when a *question* is asked.

Among the many enemies of friendship may be reckoned suspicion and disgust. Among the great blessings and wonders of the creation, may be classed the regularities of times and seasons.

\* When the nominative is connected with a pronoun, thus, *I, the President of the United States; We, the pupils of this school*, the verb is of the same person as the pronoun; but when the noun stands alone, as, *The boy runs*, the verb is in the third person.

† The noun, which is the *subject* of the verb, is in the Nominative case, (see page 15,) and is therefore often called the *Nominative to the Verb*: the teacher may at pleasure direct the pupil to call it the *Nominative*, or the *Subject*, or the *Subject-Nominative*.

Then were they in great fear. Here stands the oak. And there sat in a window a certain young man, named Eutychus. Then shall thy light break forth as the morning. Then shalt thou see clearly. Where is thy brother? Is he at home?

There are delivered in the Holy Scriptures many weighty arguments for this doctrine. Were he at leisure, I would wait upon him. Had he been more prudent, he would have been more fortunate. Were they wise, they would read the Scriptures daily. I would give more to the poor, were I able. Could we survey the chambers of sickness and distress, we should often find them peopled with the victims of intemperance, sensuality, indolence, and sloth. Were he to assert it, I would not believe it, because he told a lie before. Gaming is a vice pregnant with every evil; and to it are often sacrificed wealth, happiness, and every thing virtuous and valuable. Is not industry the road to wealth, and virtue to happiness?

3. The nominative is often at a great distance from the verb.

That man who is neither elated by success, nor dejected by disappointment, whose conduct is not influenced by any change of circumstances to deviate from the line of integrity, possesses true fortitude of mind. That fortitude which has encountered no dangers, that prudence which has surmounted no difficulties, that integrity which has been attacked by no temptations,—can at best be considered but as gold, not yet brought to the test, of which, therefore, the true value cannot be assigned.

The man who retires to meditate mischief, and to exasperate his own rage; whose thoughts are employed only on means of distress, and contrivances of ruin; whose mind never pauses from the remembrance of his own sufferings, but to indulge some hope of enjoying the calamities of another;—may justly be numbered among the most miserable of human beings; among those who are guilty without reward; who have neither the gladness of prosperity, nor the calm of innocence. He whose constant employment is detraction and censure; who looks only to find faults, and speaks only to publish them; will be dreaded, hated, and avoided.

He who through vast immensity can pierce,  
See worlds on worlds compose one universe,  
Observe how system into system runs,  
What other planets circle other suns,  
What varied beings people every star,  
May tell why Heaven has made us as we are.



RULE II. The infinitive mode, or a part of a sentence, is often the nominative to a verb; as, *To play is pleasant*.

#### EXERCISES.

To be ashamed of the practice of precepts which the heart approves and embraces, from a fear of the censure of the world,\* marks a feeble and imperfect character. To endure misfortune with resignation, and bear it with fortitude, is the striking characteristic of a great mind. To rejoice in the welfare of our fellow creatures, is, in a degree, to partake of their good fortune; but to repine at their prosperity, is one of the most despicable traits of a narrow mind.

To be ever active in laudable pursuits, is the distinguishing characteristic of a man of merit. To satisfy all his demands, is the way to make your child truly miserable. To practise virtue, is the sure way to love it. To be at once merry and malicious, is the sign of a corrupt heart and a weak understanding. To bear adversity well is difficult, but to be temperate in prosperity is the height of wisdom. To advise the ignorant, relieve the needy, and comfort the afflicted,† are duties that fall in our way, almost every day of our lives.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

To be carnally minded are death, but to be spiritually minded are life and peace. To live soberly, righteously, and piously, are required of all men. That warm climates should accelerate the growth of the human body and shorten its duration are very reasonable to believe. To be temperate in eating and drinking, to use exercise in the open air, and to preserve the mind from tumultuous emotions, is the best preservatives of health. That it is our duty to promote the purity of our minds and bodies, to be just and kind to our fellow creatures, and to be pious and faithful to him who made us, admit not of any doubt in a rational and well informed mind.

RULE III. Two or more nominatives in the singular, connected by AND, require a verb or pronoun in

\* When nothing but an infinitive precedes the verb, then it is the *infinitive* that is the subject of it; as, *To play is pleasant*. But when the infinitive has any *adjuncts*, as in the sentence, *To drink poison is death*, it is the part of a sentence; for it is not *to drink* that is death, but *to drink poison*.

† Two or more infinitives require a verb in the plural.



the plural ; as, *James and John are good boys ; for they are busy.\**

Two or more nominatives in the singular, separated by OR or NOR, require a verb or pronoun in the singular ; as, *James or John is sick.†*

## EXERCISES.

Mary and Ann are not at home. James and his brother are cold. She and her father were in the garden yesterday. He and I are going to town. Religion and virtue give dignity to human nature. Love and esteem are the first principles of friendship. Fame and reputation are things he will not court, but will deserve. Socrates and Plato were the most eminent philosophers of Greece. The rich and poor meet together. Life and death are in the power of the tongue. The time and place for the conference were agreed on. Idleness and ignorance are the parent of many vices. John and I read better than you.

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

Wisdom, virtue, and happiness, dwells with the golden mediocrity. Luxurious living and high pleasures begets a languor and satiety that destroys all enjoyment. Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. John and James is here. Mary and her cousin has come. John and Thomas says he intends to study Latin. Neither he nor his brother were there. Either he or James are going. Neither she nor her sister have been there. He knows not what spleen, languor, or listlessness are. Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible as example. Either the boy or the girl were present. Neither character nor dialogue were yet understood. The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron, are much more serviceable in life than petticoated philosophers. It must be confessed that a lampoon or a satire does not carry in them robbery or murder. Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which moves merely as they are moved. Man's happiness or misery are, in a great measure, put in his own hands. When

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\* *And* is the *only* conjunction that combines the agency of two or more into *one* ; for, *as well as*, never does that ; but merely states a sort of comparison ; thus, "Cæsar, as well as Cicero, *was* eloquent."—*With* is sometimes used for *and*.

† *Or* and *nor* are the only conjunctions applicable to this rule.

These rules apply also to infinitives, when used as nominatives to verbs.

sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune affect us, the sincerity of friendship is proved. I, or thou, or he are the author of it.

RULE IV. When a noun of multitude conveys unity of idea, the verb and pronoun should be singular; as, *The class was large*.\*

When a noun of multitude conveys plurality of idea, the verb and pronoun should be plural; as, *My people do not consider; they have not known me*.

#### EXERCISES.

The people is dispersed. Every class was busy by itself. The army consists of sixty thousand men. The poor people go bare-foot. The crowd quarreled among themselves. There is no people careless of its own defence. Mankind are naturally jealous of their rights. The meeting was well attended. The people have no opinion of their own. Send the multitude away, that they may go and buy themselves bread. The people were very numerous. The council were not unanimous. The flock, and not the fleece, is, or ought to be, the object of the shepherd's care. When the nation complains, the rulers should listen to its voice. The regiment consists of a thousand men. The multitude eagerly pursue pleasure as their chief good.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

The parliament are dissolved. The fleet were seen sailing up the channel. Why do this generation seek after a sign? The shoal of herrings were immense. The remnant of the people were persecuted. The committee was divided in its sentiments. The army are marching to Cadiz. Some people is busy, and yet does very little. Never were any nation so infatuated. But this people who knoweth not the law are cursed. The people rejoices in that which should give it sorrow. The fleet is all arrived, and is moored in safety. When the nation complain, the rulers should listen to their voice. The fleet were seen sailing up the bay.

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\* A noun of multitude is a noun that denotes many individuals; thus, *class* and *crew* are nouns of multitude, because there are many scholars in a class and many sailors in a crew.

A noun of multitude conveys *unity of idea*, when all the individuals which it denotes are considered *together*: when we say, *The class is large*, the noun of multitude, *class*, conveys unity of idea, because we mean that *all the scholars together* make a large class.

A noun of multitude conveys *plurality of idea*, when all the individuals which it denotes are considered *separately*: when we say, *The crew were all sick*, the noun of multitude, *crew*, conveys plurality of idea, because we mean that *every one* of the crew was sick.

**RULE V.** When singular nominatives of different persons are separated by **OR** or **NOR**, the verb agrees with the person next it; as, *Either thou or I am in fault; I, or thou, or he, is the author of it.\**

## EXERCISES.

Either I or thou art greatly mistaken. He or I am sure of this week's prize. Either Thomas or thou hast spilt the ink on my paper. John or I have done it. He or thou art the person who must go to London on that business. Either he or I am going. Either I or you are to blame. I, or thou, or he, is the author of it. George or I am the person. Either you or I am greatly mistaken in our opinion on this subject. I or you are the person who must undertake the business proposed.

**RULE VI.** A singular and a plural nominative, separated by **OR** or **NOR**, require a verb in the plural; as, *Neither the captain nor the sailors were saved.†*

The plural nominative should be placed *next* the verb.

## EXERCISES.

Neither poverty nor riches were injurious to him. He or they were offended at it. Whether one or more were concerned in the business, does not yet appear. The cares of this life, or the deceitfulness of riches, have choked the seeds of virtue in many a promising mind. Neither the king nor his ministers deserve to be praised. Either she or her sisters were commended. Whether he or they were present is uncertain.

**Obs. 1.**—When the verb **TO BE** stands between a singular and a plural nominative, it agrees with the one next it, or with the one which is more naturally the subject of it; as, "*The wages of sin is death.*"

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\* The verb, though expressed only to the *last* person, is understood in its proper person to each of the rest, and the sentence when the ellipsis is supplied stands thus, "Either thou *art* in fault, or I *am* in fault."

† The same observation may be made respecting the manner of supplying the ellipsis under this rule, that was made respecting the last. A pardonable love of brevity is the cause of the ellipsis in both.

A great cause of the low state of industry was the restraints put upon it. His meat was locusts and wild honey. His chief occupation and enjoyment was controversy. Reading and writing were his chief occupation. Locusts and wild honey were his meat. A feeble, a harsh, or an obscure style is always faulty.

Obs. 2.—When a pronoun refers to two words of different persons, coupled with *and*, it becomes plural, and agrees with the first person when *I* or *we* is mentioned; and with the second, when *I* or *we* is not mentioned; as, “*John and I will lend you our books.*” “*James and you have got your lessons.*”

Thou and he shared it between you. James and I are attentive to our studies. You and he are diligent in reading your books, therefore you are good boys. He and I attend to our business. James and you have got your lessons. He and you honor your parents.

RULE VII. An active verb has an objective case depending upon it, either expressed or understood; as, *We love him; he loves us.*

#### EXERCISES.

You love me. We can find her. I will follow thee. You must not follow me. I must reprove her. She loves you not. He loves us. Him and them we know, but who art thou? Her that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply. You only have I known. Let you and me the battle try. Him who committed the offence thou shouldst correct, not me who am innocent. Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools. Upon seeing me he turned pale.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

She loves he. He mistook we for them. It hurt they very much. They that sin rebuke before all. They that help me I will reward. He was attached to those who he thought true to his party. Having exposed himself too much to the fire of the enemy, he soon lost an arm in the action.

The man who he raised from obscurity is dead. Who did they entertain so freely? They are the persons who we ought to respect. Who having not seen we love. They who opulence has made proud, and who luxury has corrupted, are not happy.

Obs. 1.—The participle being a part of the verb, can have an objective after it.

Exposing himself to danger. Loving a friend. Having eaten the fruit, he was taken sick.

OBS. 2.—Neuter verbs do not admit of an objective after them.

*Correct these Examples.*

It will be very difficult to agree his conduct with the principles he professes. Go, flee thee away into the land of Judea.

OBS. 3.—Active verbs do not admit of a preposition after them.

*Correct these Examples.*

I shall premise with two or three general observations. He ingratiates with some by traducing others.

OBS. 4.—The objective after an active verb, especially when a relative, is often understood.

He that moderates his desires, enjoys the best happiness this world can afford. Few reflections are more distressing than those we make on our own ingratitude. The more true merit a man has, the more does he applaud it in others. It is not easy to love those we do not esteem. Our good or bad fortune depends on the choice we make of our friends. An over cautious attention to avoid evils often brings them upon us; and we frequently run headlong into misfortunes by the very means we pursue to avoid them. He eats regularly, drinks moderately, and reads often. She sees and hears distinctly, but she cannot write. Let him labor with his hands, that he may have to give to him that needeth.

OBS. 5.—The objective generally comes *after* the verb on which it depends; but when a *relative*, and in some other cases, it comes *before* it.

Me ye have bereaved of my children. Them that honor me I will honor. Him whom ye ignorantly worship declare I unto you. Them that were entering in ye hindered. Me he restored to mine\* office, and him he hanged. Those who have labored to make us wise and good, are the persons whom we ought particularly to love and respect. The cultivation of taste is recommended by the happy effects which it naturally tends to produce on human life. These curiosities we have imported from China.

OBS. 6.—The verbs *To tell, to give, to teach*, and some others, take after them two objectives, the one of a *person*, the other of a *thing*.

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\* *Mine*, used here for *my*, as *thine* is for *thy*.



And he gave him tithes of all. Who gave thee this authority? Ye gave me meat. He gave them bread from heaven. Give me understanding. Give me thine\* heart. † Friend, lend me three loaves. Sell me thy birth-right. Sell me meat for money. I will send you corn. Tell me thy name. He taught me grammar. If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone. Bring me a candle. Get him a pen. Write him a letter. Tell me nothing but the truth.

OBS. 7.—Part of a sentence is often used as the objective after a verb.

You will soon find that the world does not perform what it promises. Did I not tell you that you would bring him to ruin. Do all that I command you. Hear what I say to you.

OBS. 8.—Some passive verbs admit of an objective after them; as, *John was first denied apples, then he was promised them, then he was offered them.*

RULE VIII. A verb in the infinitive mode depends upon another verb, or upon an adjective, participle, noun, or pronoun; as, *Forget not to do good. Worthy to be loved. He has a desire to learn.*

*To*, the sign of the infinitive, is not often used after the verbs, bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, perceive, behold, observe, have, and know.‡

#### EXERCISES.

Strive to learn. They obliged him to do it. Newton did not wish to obtrude his discoveries on the public. His penetration and diligence seemed to vie with each other. Milton cannot be said to have contrived the structure of an epic poem. Let him read all the lesson. The clergyman observing some people sleep at church, reproved them. I beheld him walk. You need not run. Endeavoring to persuade. We ought to forgive injuries. They need

\* See the Note on the preceding page.

† *Friend* is the nominative. Supply the ellipsis thus, *O thou who art my friend*, lend me, &c.

‡ *To* is generally used after the passive of these verbs, except *let*; as, *He was made to believe it*; *He was let go*; and sometimes after the active, in the past tense, especially of *have*, a principal verb; as, *I had to walk* all the way. See p. 63.

The *infinitive* is often independent of the rest of the sentence; as, *To proceed*; *To confess the truth*, I was in fault.



not call upon her. I dare not proceed so hastily. I have seen some young persons conduct themselves very discreetly. He bade me go home.

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

Cease do evil. Learn do well. I bade him to read distinctly. They dare not to trust him. We have heard him to sing. It is the difference of their conduct which makes us to approve the one, and to reject the other. We heard the thunder to roll. It is a great support to virtue, when we see a good mind to maintain its patience and tranquillity under injuries and afflictions, and to cordially forgive its oppressors. Let me to do that. I bid my servant to do this, and he doeth it. I need not to solicit him to do a kind office.

RULE IX. Neuter and passive verbs often have a noun or pronoun coming *after* them, corresponding to the subject\* *before* them, referring to the same person or thing; and in the same case; as, *The man is a rogue. That lady is my teacher. I believe him to be a minister.*

## EXERCISES.

It was I who wrote the letter. Be not afraid, it is I. It was not I. It was he who got the first prize. I am sure it was not we that did it. It was they who gave us all this trouble. I would not act the same part again, if I were he. He so much resembled his brother, that at first sight I took it to be him. Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me.

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

I am her. Thou art him. If I were him. If it were them. It is me. We took you to be he. Whom is she. It was him and her that spoke evil of me. I suppose it was them who called. If it was not him, whom could it be? I saw one whom I took to be she. Let him be whom he may, I am not afraid of him. Who do you think him to be? Whom do men say that I am? She is the person who I understood it to have been. Whom think ye that I am? Was it me that said so? I am certain it was not him. I believe it to have been they. It might have been him.

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\* See page 15.

It is impossible to be them. It was either him or his brother that gained the first prize.

## OBSERVATIONS.

1. The infinitive mode, or a part of a sentence, may be the case before or after the verb, or both ; as, *His maxim was*, Be master of your anger : here the words *his maxim* is the nominative before *was*, and *be master of your anger*, is nominative after.

2. The pupil may call one of these cases the *nominative* or *objective before the verb*, and the other the *nominative* or *objective after the verb*. Thus, in the sentence, *The man is a rogue*, *man* is the nominative before the verb, and *rogue* is the nominative after the verb.

3. At the beginning of a sentence we often place *here* or *there* before the verb, instead of its proper subject : thus, *There are more cultivators of the earth than of their own hearts. Here are two of us who have seen him.* It is an elegant idiom, and probably originated in the use of the hand in pointing.

RULE X. A noun or pronoun annexed to another noun or pronoun, denoting the same person or thing, is put in the same case ; as, *Paul the apostle ; David the king.*

The nouns or pronouns are said to be *in apposition*.

## EXERCISES.

Solomon the son of David, the king of Israel, wrote many proverbs. Religion, the support of adversity, adorns prosperity. Ye eagles, playmates of the blast. Pompey fought with Cæsar, the greatest general of his time. It was John, he who preached repentance. Adams and Jefferson, they who died on the 4th of July, were both signers and firm supporters of the declaration of Independence. And they were all baptized of him in the river Jordan.

RULE XI. The possessive case depends upon the noun which expresses the thing possessed ; as, *John's book ; his heart.*

## EXERCISES.

Pompey's pillar. Virtue's reward. A man's manners frequently influence his fortune. Asa's heart was perfect with the Lord. A mother's tenderness and a father's care, are nature's gifts for man's

advantage. Helen's beauty was the cause of Troy's destruction. Wisdom's precepts are the good man's delight.

Peter's, John's, and Andrew's occupation was that of fishermen. He asked his father's, as well as his mother's advice.

Jesus' feet. Moses' rod. Herodias'\* sake. Righteousness' sake. For conscience' sake.

**RULE XII.** Adjectives belong to the nouns and pronouns, which they qualify or describe;† as, *A good boy; a sweet peach.*

#### EXERCISES.

He is a good man. This apple is ripest. The bad boy will be punished. Every boy must study well if he would be a wise man. The cloth was woven of the finest wool. It is an invariable law of our present condition, that every pleasure which is pursued to excess is converted into poison. All float on the surface of a river, which, with a swift current, is running to the boundless ocean.

Obs. 1.—Though the adjective generally comes *before* the noun, it is sometimes placed *after* it.

But I lose myself in him, in light ineffable.

——— Pure serenity apace

Induces thought and contemplation still.

Obs. 2.—A noun is always understood, when not expressed, after adjectives, such as, *few, many, this, that, all, each, every, either.*

\* To prevent too much of the hissing sound, the *s* after the apostrophe is generally omitted when the *first* noun has an *s* in each of its two *last* syllables, and the *second* noun begins with *s*, as, *Righteousness' sake*, *For conscience' sake*, *Francis' sake*.

It has lately become common, when the nominative singular ends in *s*, or *ss*, to form the possessive by omitting the *s* after the apostrophe; as, *James' book*, *Miss' shoes*, instead of *James's book*, *Miss's shoes*. This is improper. Put these phrases into *questions*, and then they will appear ridiculous. *Is this book James'?* *Are these shoes Miss'?* Nor are they less ridiculous without the interrogatory form; as, *This book is James' &c.*—K. 26, 27, 146, 147.

We sometimes use *of* instead of the *apostrophe* and *s*; thus we say, *The wisdom of Socrates*, rather than *Socrates's wisdom*. In some instances we use the *of* and the possessive termination too; as, *It is a discovery of Sir Isaac Newton's*, that is, *one of Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries*. A picture of my friend, means a *portrait* of him: but a picture of my *friend's* means a portrait of some *other person*, and that it belongs to my friend.

† Participles, like adjectives, belong to the nouns or pronouns which they describe; as, *The flying clouds*.

Those only are truly great who are really good. Few set a proper value on their time. Those who despise the admonitions of their friends, deserve the mischiefs which their own obstinacy brings upon them. Among the many social virtues which attend the practice of true religion, that of a strict adherence to truth is of the greatest importance. Love no interests but those of truth and virtue. Such as are diligent will be rewarded. I saw a thousand. Of all prodigality, that of time is the worst. Some are naturally timid; and some bold and active; for all are not alike.

Obs. 3.—The adjectives *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*, belong to nouns of the singular number only; as, *Each* of his brothers *is* in a favorable situation; *Every* man is accountable for *himself*; *Either* of them *is* good enough.\*

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

Let each esteem others better than themselves. Every one of the letters bear date after his banishment. Each of them, in their turn, receive the benefits to which they are entitled. Every person, whatever be their station, are bound by the duties of morality and religion. Neither of those men seem to have any idea that their opinions may be ill-founded. By discussing what relates to each particular in their order, we shall better understand the subject. Are either of these men your friend?

† And Jonathan the son of Shimeah, slew a man of great stature, who had on every hand six fingers, and on every foot six toes.

‡ Nadab and Abihu, the sons of Aaron, took either of them his censer. The king of Israel and the king of Judah, sat either of them on his throne.

#### RULE XIII. Pronouns agree in gender, number,

\* *Each* relates to two or more objects, and signifies *both* of the two, or every one of any number taken singly.

† *Every* relates to more than two objects, and signifies each one of them all taken individually. It is quite correct to say, *Every six miles*, &c.

*Either* signifies the *one* or the *other*, but *not both*. *Neither* imports *not either*.

‡ *Either* is sometimes improperly used instead of *each*; as, On *either* side of the river was there the tree of life: instead of, on *each* side of the river.

*Whole* should never be joined to common nouns in the plural; thus, Almost the *whole* inhabitants were present; should be, Almost *all* the inhabitants; but it may be joined to *collective* nouns in the plural; thus, *Whole cities* were swallowed up by the earthquake.

and person, with the nouns for which they stand; as, *John is here; he came an hour ago. Every tree is known by its fruit.*

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

John is a good boy, she does what is right. James loves her master. That boy forgot her book. Jane and Ann are naughty, for she are disobedient. Answer not a fool according to her folly. A stone is heavy, and the sand weighty; but a fool's wrath is heavier than it both. Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle it towards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh; and it shall become small dust. Can any person, on their entrance into life, be fully secure that they shall not be deceived? The mind of man cannot be long without some food to nourish the activity of his thoughts.

RULE XIV. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; as, *Thou who readest; The book which was lost.*

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

A boy which is diligent will improve. He has got the place at whom he aimed. He is a wise man which speaks little. You see the low estate to whom I am reduced. I love the master which taught me. Those which seek Wisdom will certainly find her. This is the friend which I love. That is the vice whom I hate. This moon who rose last night. Blessed is the man which walketh in wisdom's ways. Thou who has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it. The child which\* was lost is found. † The tiger is a beast of prey, who destroys without pity. Who of those men came to his assistance?

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\* It is difficult to see why it is harsh or improper, as Mr. Murray says, to apply *who* to *children*, because they have little reason and reflection; but if it is, at what *age* should we lay aside *which* and apply *who* to them? *That* seems preferable to either. In our translation of the Bible, *who* and *that* are both applied to children, but never *which*. See 2 Sam. xii. 14, 15. Matt. ii. 16. Rev. xii. 5.

† *Which* is applied to inferior animals, and also to persons in asking questions.

There seems to be no satisfactory reason for preferring *that* to *who* after *same* and *all*, except usage. There is indeed as good authority for using *who* after *all*, as for using *that*. Addison, for instance, uses *all who* several times in one paper.



## OBSERVATIONS.

THAT is used instead of WHO or WHICH.

1. After adjectives in the superlative degree,—after the words Same and All, and often after Some and Any.

2. When the antecedent consists of two nouns, the one requiring Who, and the other Which; as, The man and the horse *that* we saw yesterday.

3. After the interrogative Who; as, Who *that* has any sense of religion would have argued thus?

*Correct these Examples.*

It is the best which can be got. Solomon was the wisest man whom ever the world saw. It is the same picture which you saw before. And all which beauty, all which wealth e'er gave, &c. The lady and lap-dog which we saw at the window. Some village Hampden, which, with dauntless breast. He is the worst scholar whom I ever saw. This is the same book which you had yesterday. We met the man which we saw on Monday. Who, who can acquire knowledge would neglect it?

RULE XV. When the relative is preceded by two antecedents of different persons, it and the verb generally agree in person with the last; as, *Thou art the boy that was late yesterday.\**

## EXERCISES.

I am the man who commands you. I am the person who adopts that sentiment, and maintains it. Thou art a pupil who possesses a bright mind, but who has cultivated it but little. I am a man who speaks but seldom. Thou art the friend that has often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need. Thou art he who driedst up the Red Sea before thy people Israel.†

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\* Sometimes the relative agrees with the former antecedent; as, I am verily a man who *am* a Jew. Acts xxii. 3.

The propriety of this rule has been called in question, because the relative should agree with the subject of the verb, whether the subject is next the relative or not. This is true, but it is also true that the subject is generally next the relative, and the rule is calculated to prevent the impropriety of changing from one person of the verb to another, as in the 3d example.

† When we address the Divine Being, it is more direct and solemn to make the relative agree with the *second person*. In the Scriptures this is generally done. See Neh. ix. 7, &c. This sentence may therefore stand

Obs. The relative ought to be placed next its antecedent, to prevent ambiguity ; thus, The boy beat his companion, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief; *should be*, The boy, whom every body believed incapable of doing mischief, beat his companion.

*Correct these Examples.*

The king dismissed his minister without any inquiry, who had never before committed so unjust an action. The soldier, with a single companion, who passed for the bravest man in the regiment, offered his services.

**RULE XVI.** The relative is the nominative to the verb, when it stands immediately before the verb. When not close to the verb, it is in the objective, and depends either on the verb that comes after it, or on a preposition.

**EXERCISES.**

The value of any possession is to be chiefly estimated, by the relief which it can bring us in the time of our greatest need. The veil which covers from our sight the events of succeeding years, is a veil woven by the hand of mercy. The chief misfortunes that befall us in life, can be traced to some vices or follies which we have committed. Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which may afterwards load you with dishonor. True charity is not a meteor which \*occasionally glances, but a luminary, which, \*in its orderly and regular course, dispenses a benignant influence.

We usually find that to be the sweetest fruit, which the birds have picked. Wealth cannot confer greatness; for nothing can make that great, which the decree of nature has ordained to be little. Justice consists not merely in performing those duties which the laws of society oblige us to perform, but in our duty to our Maker, to others, and to ourselves. True religion will show its

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as it is. In the third person singular of verbs, the solemn *eth* seems to become the dignity of the Almighty better than the familiar *es*; thus, I am the Lord thy God who *teacheth* thee to profit; who *leadeth* thee by the way that thou shouldest go; is more dignified than, I am the Lord thy God who *teaches* thee to profit; who *leads* thee.

\* An *adverb*, or a *clause* between *two commas*, frequently comes between the relative and the verb. The rule at the top is but a *general* rule; for in poetry in particular, the *relative*, though not close to the verb, is sometimes in the nominative.—See first line of poetry, page 66.

influence in every part of our conduct ; it is like the sap\* of a living tree, which pervades the most distant boughs.

**RULE XVII.** When the antecedent and relative are both in the nominative, the relative is the nominative to the verb next it, and the antecedent is generally the nominative to the second verb.

#### EXERCISES.

He who performs every part of his business in its due place and season, suffers no part of time to escape without profit. He who does good for the sake of virtue, seeks neither praise nor reward, though he is sure of both at the last. He who is the abettor of a bad action, is equally guilty with him that commits it. He who overcomes his passions, conquers his greatest enemies. The consolation which is derived from a reliance upon Providence, enables us to support the most severe misfortunes.

That wisdom which enlightens the understanding and reforms the life, is the most valuable. Those and those only, who have felt the pleasing influence of the most genuine and exalted friendship, can comprehend its beauties. An error that proceeds from any good principle, leaves no room for resentment. Those who raise envy will easily incur censure. He who is a stranger to industry, may possess, but he cannot enjoy ; he only who is active and industrious, can experience real pleasure. That man who is neither elated by success, nor dejected by disappointment, whose conduct is not influenced by any change of circumstances to deviate from the line of integrity, possesses true fortitude of mind.

**RULE XVIII.** Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, adverbs, and sometimes other words† ; as, *He sleeps soundly ; he swam quite across the river.*

**Obs.** Adverbs are, for the most part, placed before adjectives, after verbs, active or neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb ; as, *He is very attentive ; She behaves well, and is much esteemed.*‡

\* Sap, the objective governed by *to* understood after *like*, and antecedent to *which*.

† Adjectives qualify nouns and pronouns, and sometimes verbs ; adverbs qualify all other words.

‡ This is but a *general* rule. For it is impossible to give an exact and determinate one for the placing of adverbs on all occasions. The easy flow and perspicuity of the phrase ought to be chiefly regarded.

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

We should not be overcome totally by present events. He unaffectedly and forcibly spoke, and was heard attentively by the whole assembly. It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous, therefore, to remonstrate. Not only he found her employed, but pleased and tranquil also. In the proper disposition of adverbs, the ear carefully requires to be consulted as well as the sense. He never has been at court.

\* The women contributed all their rings and jewels voluntarily to assist the government. Having† not known, or having not considered, the measures proposed, he failed of success. He was determined to invite back the king, and to call together his friends.

‡ Ask me never so much dowry. Charmers charming never so wisely.

RULE XIX. Prepositions govern the objective case; as, *To whom much is given, of him much shall be required.*

## EXERCISES.

I traveled with him. We gave a book to them. Get it from them again. Between him and me you stood. From her and her sister you need expect nothing. With whom do you sit? From whom was that book bought? To whom will you give that pen? Will you go with me? Without me ye can do nothing. Withhold not good from those to whom it is due. With whom do you live? Great friendship subsists between him and me. He can

\* The adverb is sometimes placed with propriety before the verb, or at some distance after it; as, *The women voluntarily contributed all their rings and jewels, &c. They carried their proposition farther.*

† *Not*, when it qualifies the present participle, comes before it.

‡ *Never* is often improperly used for *ever*; thus, "If I make my hands never so clean," should be, "*Ever* so clean."

Two words which end in *ly* succeeding each other are indeed a little offensive to the ear, but rather than write bad grammar, it would be better either to offend it, or avoid the use of *exceedingly* in this case altogether; and instead of saying, "He used me *exceedingly* discreetly," say, "He used me *very* discreetly;" or, if that is not strong enough, vary the expression.

Sometimes adjectives are used as adverbs; as, *Slow tolls the village clock.*

Some other words and phrases, such as, *a little, a great deal*, are often used as adverbs; as, *The letters which I receive, give me not a little pleasure. I do not care a six-pence whether you come or go.*

do nothing of himself. They willingly, and of themselves, endeavored to make up the difference. He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not whom, in the company.

OBS. 1.—The preposition should be placed immediately before the relative which depends upon it.\*

*Correct these Examples.*

Who do you speak to? Who did they ride with? Who dost thou serve under? Flattery can hurt none, but those who it is agreeable to. It is not I thou art engaged with. It was not he that they were so angry with. Who didst thou receive that intelligence from? The person who I traveled with has sold the horse which he rode on during our journey. Does that boy know who he speaks to? I hope it is not I thou art displeased with.

OBS. 2.—It is inelegant to connect two prepositions, or one and an active verb, with the same noun.

*Correct this Example.*

He is quite unacquainted with, and consequently cannot speak upon, that subject.

OBSERVATION 3.

*To*—is used after a verb of motion; as, *We went to Spain.*

*At*—is used after the verb *to be*; as, *I was at Paris.*

*In*—is used before names of countries and large cities; as, *I live in London, in England.*

*At*—is used before villages, towns, and foreign cities; as, *He resided at Valley Forge; at York; at Rome.*

EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

He is going for London next week. She went for Boston some time ago. We were once detained two years at England. You was in the place before John. They have just arrived in Leith, and are going to Dublin. They will reside two months at England. I have been to London, after having resided at France; and I now live in Bath. I was in the place appointed long before any of the rest. We touched in Liverpool on our way for New York. He

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\* The preposition is often separated from the relative; but though this is perhaps allowable in familiar conversation, yet, in solemn composition, the placing of the preposition immediately before the relative is more perspicuous and elegant.



resides in Mavisbank in Scotland. She has lodgings at George's Square.\*

**RULE XX.** Conjunctions *connect* verbs which are in the same mode and tense; as, *Do* good and *seek* peace.

Conjunctions *connect* nouns and pronouns which are in the same case; as, *He* and *I* are happy.

#### EXERCISES.

I will go and tell him. She spells and pronounces well. Being idle and making a noise are improper. He and I were there. Let him and me read. Your brother and she were here at tea. Between you and me. They and we were at school together. He reads and writes well. He or I must go. Neither he nor she can attend. Anger glances into the breast of a wise man, but rests only in the bosom of fools. My brother and he are tolerable grammarians. The parliament addressed the king, and was prorogued the same day. If he understands the subject, and attends to it, he can scarcely fail of success. Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreat thee to forgive him? And dost thou open thine eyes upon such a one, and bring me into judgment with thee? You and we enjoy many privileges. Professing regard, and acting differently, mark a base mind.

**Obs. 1.**—Conjunctions frequently connect different modes and tenses of verbs; but in these instances the nominative is generally repeated; as, *He may return*, but *he will not continue*.

#### *Correct these Examples.*

Rank may confer influence, but will not necessarily produce virtue. Our season of improvement is short; and, whether used or not, will soon pass away. She is not beautiful, but handsome. I never want credit, though often money.

**Obs. 2.**—The nominative is generally repeated, even to the same mode and tense when a contrast is stated with *but*, *not*, or *though*, &c.

#### *Correct these Examples.*

She was proud, though now humble. He is not rich, but is respectable.

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\* One inhabitant of a city, speaking of another's residence, says, *He resides in Bank street*; or if the word *number* is used, *at No.* — *Prince street*.

Obs. 3.—Some conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions; thus,

*Neither* requires *Nor* after it; as, *Neither* he *nor* his brother was in.

*Though* *Yet*; as, *Though* he was rich, *yet* for our sakes, &c.

*Whether* *Or* *Whether* he will do it *or* not, I cannot tell.

*Either* *Or*\* *Either* she *or* her sister must go.

*As* *As* Mine is *as* good *as* yours.

*As* *So* *As* the stars *so* shall thy seed be. *As* the one dieth, *so* dieth the other.

*So* *As* He is not *so* wise *as* his brother. To see thy glory *so* *as* I have seen it, &c.

*So* *That* I am *so* weak *that* I cannot walk.

#### EXERCISES.

It is neither cold nor hot. It is so clear that I need not explain it. The relations are so uncertain, that they require a great deal of examination. The one is equally as deserving as the other. I must be so candid as to own, that I have been mistaken. He would neither do it himself, nor let me do it. He was so angry that he could not speak. As thy days, so shall thy strength be. Though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

Neither his father or his mother was there. John is not as diligent as his brother. There was something so amiable in his looks as affected me much. I think mine so good as yours. As his application is, will his progress be. He is not as wise and as learned as he pretends to be. He must go himself, or send his servant. There is no condition so secure as cannot admit of change. He is not as eminent, and as much esteemed, as he thinks himself to be. Neither despise the poor, or envy the rich, for the one dieth so as the other. As far as I am able to judge, the book is well written. His raiment was so white as snow

RULE XXI. The interjections *Oh!* and *Ah!* &c. generally require the objective case of the first personal pronoun, and the nominative of the second; as, *Ah*

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\* The poets frequently use *Or—or*, for *Either—or*; and *Nor—nor*, for *Neither—nor*. In prose *not—nor* is often used for *neither—nor*. The *yet* after *though* is frequently and properly suppressed.

*Or* does not require *either* before it when the one word is a mere explanation of the other; as, It cost six shillings, or one dollar.

*me! O thou fool! O ye hypocrites! Woe's thou,*  
would be improper; it should be, *Woe's thee*; that is,  
*Woe is to thee.*

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

Ah! unhappy thee, who are deaf to the calls of duty and of honor! Oh! happy\* us, surrounded with so many blessings. Woe's I, for I am a man of unclean lips.

RULE XXII. It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as a nominative to the same verb; as, *Man* that is born of a woman, *he* is of few days, and full of trouble;—to omit *he*.

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

The king he is just. The men they were there. Many words they darken speech. My banks they are furnished with bees. The books they are torn. The boy he was negligent. The pleasures which arise from doing good, they alone are pure. Who, instead of going about doing good, they are perpetually intent upon doing mischief. Disappointments and afflictions, however disagreeable, they often improve us. Simple and innocent pleasures they alone are durable.

‡ Which rule, if it had been observed, a neighboring prince would have wanted a great deal of that incense which has been offered up to him. § *Man*, though he has great variety of thoughts,

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\* In some cases we use the objective of the second personal pronoun, as well as that of the first, after the interjection; thus, *Ah! thee, my babe, if thy father die*, i. e. *Ah! what will befall thee*, or, *ah! what will come upon thee*. *Ah me! my son*, and *Ah thee! my son*, are also correct.

As Interjections, owing to quick feelings, express only the emotions of the mind, without stopping to mention the circumstances that produced them; many of the phrases in which they occur are very elliptical, and therefore a verb or preposition must be understood. *Me*, for instance, in *Ah me*, is governed by *befallen* or *upon* understood; thus, *Ah*, what mischief has *befallen* me, or come *upon* me.

*Oh* is used to express the emotion of *pain*, *sorrow*, or *surprise*.

*O* is used to express *wishing*, *exclamation*, or a direct *address* to a person.

† In some cases where the noun is highly emphatical, the repetition of it in the pronoun is not only allowable, but even elegant; as, *The Lord he is the God*. 1 Kings xviii. 39; see also Deut. xxxi. 6.

‡ It ought to be, *If this rule had been observed*, a neighboring, &c.

§ It ought to be, *Though man has great variety*, &c.

and such, from which others as well as himself might receive profit and delight, yet they are all within his own breast.

\* For he bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he layeth it low.

The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,  
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.

RULE XXIII. A pronoun after *than*, or *as*, either agrees with a verb, or depends on a verb or preposition; as, He is wiser *than* I (am); She loved him more *than* (she loved) me.†

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

He is as old as her. She is as old as him. We are stronger than them. They were more prudent than us. The farm was better cultivated by his brother than he. He is younger than me. She is kinder to him than I. John can write better than me. He is as good as her. Thou art a much greater loser than me by his death. She suffers hourly more than me. They know how to write as well as him; but he is a better grammarian than them. The undertaking was much better executed by his brother than he. They are greater gainers than us. She is not so learned as him. If the king give us leave, we may perform the office as well as them that do.

Obs. The word containing the answer to a question, must be in the same case with the word which asks it; as, *Who* said that? *I* (said it.) *Whose* books are these? *John's* (books.)

#### *Correct these Examples.*

Who left the door open? Me. Who spilt the ink? Him. Who came out of the garden last? Them. Whom did you see walking in the garden? He and she. Who betrayed her companion? Not me. Who revealed the secrets he ought to have

\* Rule. It is improper to use both a noun and its pronoun as an object after the same verb; thus, in Deut. iv. 3, Your eyes have seen what the Lord did because of Baal-peor, for *all the men* that followed Baal-peor, the Lord thy God hath destroyed *them* from among you; *them* is superfluous, as a transposition of the last clause will show; thus, For the Lord hath destroyed all the *men* from among you that followed Baal-peor.

† When *who* immediately follows *than*, it is used improperly in the objective case; as, "Alfred, *than whom* a greater king never reigned;"—*than whom* is not grammatical. It ought to be, *than who*; because *who* is the nom. to *was* understood. *Than whom* is as bad a phrase as, "He is taller *than him*."

concealed? Not him; it was her. Whom did you meet? He. Who bought that book? Him. Whom did you see there? He and his sister. Whose pen is this? Mine's.

**RULE XXIV.** When two persons or things are contrasted, *that* refers to the first mentioned, and *this* to the last; as, *Virtue* and *vice* are as opposite to each other as light and darkness; *that* ennobles the mind, *this* debases it.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

Wealth and poverty are both temptations; this tends to excite pride, that discontentment. Religion raises men above themselves, irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishable earth, this exalts them to the skies. \* And the cloud came between the camp of the Egyptians and the camp of Israel, and it was a cloud and darkness to them, but it gave light to these. Moses and Solomon were men of the highest renown; the latter was remarkable for his meekness, the former was renowned for his wisdom. I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth; the former I consider as an act, the latter as a habit of the mind. Body and soul must part; the former wings its way to its almighty source, the latter drops into the dark and noisome grave.

**RULE XXV.** It is improper to place a clause of a sentence between a possessive case and the word which governs it; thus, She began to extol the farmer's, *as she called him*, excellent understanding; *should be*, She began to extol the excellent understanding of the farmer, as she called him.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

They very justly condemned the prodigal's, as he was called, senseless and extravagant conduct. They implicitly obeyed the protector's, as they called him, imperious mandates. Beyond this,

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\* *Former* and *latter* are often used instead of *that* and *this*. They are alike in both numbers.

*That* and *this* are seldom applied to *persons*; but *former* and *latter* are applied to persons and things indiscriminately. In most cases, however, the repetition of the noun is preferable to either of them.



the arts cannot be traced of civil society. 'These are David's, the king, priest, and prophet of the Jewish people's psalms. We very often laugh at the fool's, as he is called, buffoonery. They carefully attended to the squire's, as they call him, orders. This is Paul's the Christian hero, and great apostle of the Gentiles' advice.

Obs. Whichsoever and whatsoever are often divided by the interposition of the corresponding word; thus, On whichsoever side the king cast his eyes; *should be*, On *which* side *soever* the king, &c.

*Correct these Examples.*

Howsoever beautiful they appear, they have no real merit. In whatsoever light we view him, his conduct will bear inspection. On whatsoever side they are contemplated, they appear to advantage. Howsoever much he might despise the maxims of the king's administration, he kept a total silence on that subject.

\* Whoso keepeth the fig tree shall eat the fruit thereof.

RULE XXVI. In the use of verbs, and words that in point of time relate to each other, the order of time must be observed; for example, I remember him these many years, *should be*, *I have remembered* him, &c.†

EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

I have compassion on the multitude, because they continue with me now three days. And he that was dead sat up, and began to speak. The next new year's day I shall be at school three years. The court laid hold on all the opportunities which the weakness or necessities of princes afford it, to extend its authority. Ye will not come unto me that ye might have life. His sickness was so great, that I often feared he would have died before our arrival. It would have given me great satisfaction to relieve him from that distressed situation. He ought to do it a year ago. If they believe not Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe though one rose from the dead. His disciples asked him what might this parable be. And hath put all things under his feet, and gave him to be the head over all things to the church.

Obs. After the past tense, the present infinitive (and not the perfect) should be used; as, I intended to write to my father,

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\* *Whoso* is an old word used instead of *he that*; as, Whoso mocketh the poor reproacheth his Maker; it should be, *He that* mocketh, &c.

† The best general rule that can be given, is, *To observe what the sense necessarily requires.*

and not, I intended *to have* written ;—for however long it now is since I thought of writing, *to write* was then present to me, and must still be considered as present when I bring back that time, and the thoughts of it.

*Correct these Examples.*

I always intended to have rewarded my son according to his merit. We have done no more than it was our duty to have done. From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters. It was a pleasure to have received his approbation of my labors. I intended to have written you last week. It is very long since I ordered the shoemaker to have made new boots for me. I expected to have gained the prize this week.

**RULE XXVII.** When the present participle is used as a noun, it requires an *article* before it, and *of* after it; as, The sum of the moral law consists in *the obeying of* God, and *the loving of* our neighbor as ourselves.\*

**EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.**

The obeying our parents is the first duty of nature. Neglecting of our duty will ultimately produce pain. Learning of languages is very difficult. The learning any thing speedily requires great application. By the exercising our faculties they are improved. By observing of these rules you may avoid mistakes. By obtaining of wisdom thou wilt command esteem. This was a betraying the trust reposed in him. The not attending to this rule is the cause of a very common error.

**OBS. 1.**—The present participle with a possessive before it sometimes admits of *of* after it, and sometimes not; as, Their observing *of* the rules prevented errors. By his studying the Scriptures he became wise.

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\* These phrases would be right, were the *article* and *of both* omitted; as, The sum of the moral law consists in *obeying* God, and *loving* our neighbor, &c. This manner of expression is, in many instances, preferable to the other. In some cases, however, these two modes express very different ideas, and therefore attention to the *sense* is necessary; as, He confessed the whole in *the hearing of* three witnesses, and the court spent an hour *in hearing* their depositions.

When a preposition follows the participle, *of* is inadmissible; as, His depending *on* promises proved his ruin. His neglecting *to* study when young rendered him ignorant all his life.

*Correct these Examples.*

Our approving their bad conduct may encourage them to become worse. For his avoiding that precipice he is indebted to his friend's care. What is the reason of John rising so early? This man raging is unpleasant. Ann behaving well gained her esteem.

OBS. 2.—A noun before the present participle is put in the possessive case; as, Much will depend on the *pupil's composing* frequently.

Sometimes, however, the sense forbids it to be put in the possessive case; thus, What do you think of my *horse running* to-day? means, Do you think I should let him run? but, What do you think of my *horse's running*? means, he *has* run, do you think he ran well?

*Correct these Examples.*

What is the reason of this person dismissing his servant so hastily? I remember it being done. What do you think of our garden being robbed last night? He thought my book being sold was wonderful. What do you think of my ship's sailing to-morrow?

RULE XXVIII. The indefinite passive participle must not be used instead of the past tense, (of the active verb,) either in forming the compound tenses or when it stands alone; thus, *I have wrote*, should be, *I have written*. *I seen him*, should be, *I saw him*.

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

He has wrote his copy. I would have wrote a letter. He had mistook his true interest. The coat had no seam, but was wove throughout. The French language is spoke in every kingdom in Europe. His resolution was too strong to be shook by slight opposition. The horse was stole. They have chose the part of honor and virtue. The Rhine was froze over. She was showed into the drawing-room. My people have slid backwards. He has broke the bottle. Some fell by the way-side, and was trode down. The price of cloth has lately rose very much. The work was very well execute. His vices have weakened his mind, and broke his health. He would have went with us, had he been invited. Nothing but application is wanting to make you an excellent scholar. This is well wrote. He had mistook me. Smiles were interwove with sighs. He had spoke two hours before that. The house was situate at the head of the street.

He run off yesterday. He drunk too much beer. They begun to sing with joy. He soon begun to be weary of having nothing to do. He was greatly heated, and he drunk with avidity. The bending hermit here a prayer begun. And end with sorrows as they first begun.

A second deluge learning thus o'er-run ;  
And the monks finish'd what the Goths begun.

RULE XXIX. The comparative degree, and the adjective *other*, require *than* after them, and *such* requires *as* ; as, Greater *than* I ; No other *than* he ; Such *as* do well.\*

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

He has little more of the scholar besides the name. Be ready to succor such persons who need thy assistance. He is fiercer nor a lion. It is no other but himself. She gave such an answer that astonished us all. I will sooner part with life as with liberty. Sweeter nor honey. They had no sooner risen but they applied themselves to their studies. Those savage people seemed to have no other element but war. Such men that act treacherously ought to be avoided. He gained nothing farther by his speech, but only to be commended for his eloquence. This is none other but the gate of paradise. Such sharp replies that cost him his life. To trust in him is no more but to acknowledge his power.

OBS. 1.—When two objects are compared, the comparative is generally used ; but when more than two, the superlative† ; as, This is the younger of the two ; Mary is the wisest of them all.

#### *Correct these Examples.*

James is the wisest of the two. He is the weakest of the two. Ann is the tallest of the two. John is the more learned of the

\* *Such*, meaning either a *consequence*, or so great, requires *that* ; as, His behavior was *such*, *that* I ordered him to leave the room. *Such* is the influence of money, *that* few can resist it.

When the two objects form a *group*, or are not so much opposed to each other as to require *than* before the last, some respectable writers use the superlative, and say, "James is the *wisest* of the two." "He is the *weakest* of the two." The superlative is often more agreeable to the ear ; nor is the sense injured. In many cases a strict adherence to the comparative form renders the language too stiff and formal.

† A comparison in which *more* than two are concerned, may be expressed by the *comparative* as well as by the *superlative*, and in some cases better ; but the comparative considers the objects compared as belonging

three. She was the most handsome of all her sisters. I understood him the best of all others who spoke on the subject. Eve was the fairest of all her daughters. He is the likeliest of any other to succeed. Jane is the wittier of the three, not the wiser.

RULE XXX. Double comparatives and superlatives are improper; thus, Mine is a *more better* book, but John's is the *most best*; should be, Mine is a *better* book, but John's is the *best*.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

The nightingale's voice is the most sweetest in the grove. James is a worser scholar than John. Tray is the most swiftest dog. Absalom was the most beautifulest man. He is the\* chiefest among ten thousand. His work is perfect; his brother's more perfect; and his father's the most perfect of all. Mine is a more sweeter apple than yours. I saw the most elegantest house yesterday that I ever saw. I think that more true. He is more universally esteemed. The extremest boundary of the earth. His rule was most false.

RULE XXXI. Adjectives should not be used as adverbs, nor adverbs as adjectives; as, Remarkable well, for *remarkably* well; and, Use a little wine for thine often infirmities, instead of *thy frequent* infirmities.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

They are miserable poor. They behaved the noblest. He fought bolder than his brother. He lived in a manner agreeably to the dictates of reason and religion. He was extreme prodigal, and his property is now near exhausted. I am extreme willing to assist

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to *different* classes; while the superlative compares them as included in *one* class. The comparative is used thus: "Greece was more polished than any other nation of antiquity." Here Greece stands by itself as opposed to the *other* nations of antiquity—She was none of the *other nations*—She was more polished than they. The same idea is expressed by the superlative when the word *other* is left out; thus, "Greece was the most polished nation of antiquity." Here Greece is assigned the highest place in the class of objects *among which* she is numbered—the nations of antiquity—she is one of them.

\* *Chief, universal, perfect, &c.* imply the superlative degree without *est*, or *most*. In language sublime or passionate, however, the word *perfect* requires the superlative form to give it effect. A lover enraptured with his mistress would naturally call her the *most perfect* of her sex.

*Superior* and *inferior* always imply comparison, and require *to* after them.



you. She is particular neat. I like apples uncommon well. He is exceeding rude. Her soon arrival gave universal joy. She arrived unexpected. They lived conformable to the rules of prudence. He speaks very fluent, reads excellent, but does not think very coherent. They came agreeable to their promise, and conducted themselves suitable to the occasion. They hoped for a soon and prosperous issue to the war.

OBS. 1.—*From* should not be used before *hence*, *thence*, and *whence*, because it is *implied*. In many cases, however, the omission of *from* would render the language intolerably stiff and disagreeable.

OBS. 2.—After verbs of motion, *hither*, *thither*, and *whither* should be used, and not *here*, *there*, and *where*.

OBS. 3.—*When* and *while* should not be used as nouns, nor *where* as a preposition and a relative; i. e. for *in which*, &c.

*Correct these Examples.*

From whence come ye? He departed from thence into a desert place. Where are you going? Bid him come here immediately. We walked there in an hour. He drew up a petition, where he too frequently represented his own merit. He went to London last year, since when I have not seen him. The situation where I found him. It is not worth his while.

RULE XXXII. Two negatives in the same sentence are improper;\* thus, I *cannot* by *no* means allow it; *should be*, I *can* by *no* means allow it, *or*, I *cannot* by *any* means allow it.

EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

I cannot read no more. I cannot eat no more. Do not let nobody in. Nothing never pleased me more. I have not got no book. I have not seen no one. Be honest, nor take no semblance of disguise. He is not very sensible I do not think. I have not, nor shall not, consent to a proposal so unjust. There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity. I cannot drink no more.

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\* Sometimes the two negatives are intended to be an affirmative; as, *Nor did they not perceive him*; that is, *They did perceive him*. In this case they are proper.

When one of the negatives, (such as *dis*, *in*, *un*, *im*, &c.) is joined to another word, the two negatives form a pleasing and delicate variety of expression; as, *His language, though simple, is not inelegant*; that is, *it is elegant*.

He cannot do nothing. We have not done nothing to-day. He will never be no taller. They could not travel no farther. Covet neither riches nor honors, nor no such perishing things. Nothing never affected her so much. Do not interrupt me thyself, nor let no one disturb me. I am resolved not to comply with the proposal, neither at present nor at any other time.

\* RULE XXXIII. Certain words and phrases must be followed by appropriate prepositions; such as,

Accuse <i>of</i>	Dissent <i>from</i>
Abhorrence <i>of</i>	Eager <i>in</i>
Acquit <i>of</i>	Engaged <i>in</i>
Adapted <i>to</i>	Exception <i>from</i>
Agreeable <i>to</i>	Expert <i>at</i> or <i>in</i>
Averse <i>to</i>	Fall <i>under</i>
Bestow <i>upon</i>	Free <i>from</i>
Boast or brag <i>of</i> *	Glad <i>of</i> or <i>at</i>
Call <i>on</i>	Independent <i>of</i>
Change <i>for</i>	Insist <i>upon</i>
Confide <i>in</i> †	Made <i>of</i>
Conformable <i>to</i>	Marry <i>to</i>
Compliance <i>with</i>	Martyr <i>for</i>
Consonant <i>to</i>	Need <i>of</i>
Conversant <i>with, in</i>	Observance <i>of</i>
Dependent <i>upon</i>	Prejudice <i>against</i>
Derogation <i>from</i>	Profit <i>by</i>
Die <i>of</i> or <i>by</i>	Provide <i>with</i>
Differ <i>from</i>	Reconcile <i>to</i>
Difficulty <i>in</i>	Reduce <i>under</i> or <i>to</i>
Diminution <i>of</i>	Regard <i>to</i>
Disappointed <i>in</i> or <i>of</i>	Replete <i>with</i>
Disapprove <i>of</i> ‡	Resemblance <i>to</i>
Discouragement <i>to</i>	Resolve <i>on</i>

\* *Boast* is often used without *of*; as, For if I have *boasted* any thing.

† The same preposition that follows the *verb* or *adverb* generally follows the *noun* which is derived from it; as, Confide *in*, confidence *in*; disposed *to* tyrannize, a disposition *to* tyranny; independently *of*.

‡ *Disapprove* and *approve* are frequently used without *of*.

Swerve *from*  
Taste *for* or *of*  
Think *of* or *on*

True *to*  
Wait *on*  
Worthy *of*\*

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

He was totally dependent of the papal crown. He accused the minister for betraying the Dutch. You have bestowed your favors to the most deserving persons. His abhorrence to gaming was extreme. I differ with you. The English were very different then to what they are now. In compliance to his father's advice. He would not comply to his measures. It is no discouragement for the authors. The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. Is it consonant with our nature? Conformable with this plan. Agreeable with the sacred text. Call for your uncle.†

He was eager of recommending it. He had no regard after his father's commands. Thy prejudice to my cause. It is more than they thought‡ for. There is no need for it. Reconciling himself with the king. No resemblance with each other. Upon such occasions as fell into their cognizance. I am engaged with writing. We profit from experience. He swerved out of the path. He is resolved of going to the Persian court. Expert of his work. Expert on deceiving. The Romans reduced the world§ to their own power. He provided them of every thing. We insist for it. He seems to have a taste of such studies.

Agreeably with your desire, I send the box. Call for John when you are in town. He was averse from the match. Painting was adapted for his taste. She was married on her cousin. He finds difficulty of getting his lesson. James was engaged with writing his lesson. He has a taste of drawing. I have no need for it.

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\* *Of* is sometimes omitted, and sometimes inserted, after *worthy*.

Many of these words take other prepositions after them to express other meanings; thus, for example, Fall *in*, to concur; to comply. Fall *off*, to forsake. Fall *out*, to happen. Fall *upon*, to attack. Fall *to*, to begin eagerly to eat; to apply himself *to*.

† Call *for*—is to demand, to require. Call *on*, is to pay a short visit, to request; as, While you call *on* him—I shall call *for* a bottle of wine.

‡ The authorities for *think of* and *think on* are nearly equal. The latter, however, abounds more in the Scriptures than the former; as, Think *on* me when it shall be well with thee: Think *upon* me for good: Whatsoever things are true, &c. think *on* these things. But *think of* is perhaps more common in modern publications.

§ Reduce *under*, is to subdue. In other cases, *to* follows it; as, To reduce *to* practice, *to* fractions, &c.

She was disappointed of her shoes, for they did not fit her. We profit from what we have seen. She has always had a taste of music. He died for thirst. He found none on whom he could safely confide. I dissent with the examiner. It was very well adapted for his capacity. He acquitted me from any imputation. You are conversant\* to that science. They boast in their great riches. Call of James to walk with you. When we have had a true taste for the pleasures of virtue, we can have no relish for those of vice. I will wait of you. He is glad of the calamities† of a neighbor. She is glad at his company. A strict observance after times and fashions. This book is replete in errors. These are exceptions to the general rule. He died a martyr to Christianity. This change is to the better. His productions were scrupulously exact, and conformable with all the rules of correct writing. He died of the sword. She finds a difficulty of fixing her mind. This prince was naturally averset‡ from war. A freeman grows up with an aversion from subjection.

**RULE XXXIV.** All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other, and a regular and dependent construction throughout be carefully preserved. For example, the sentence, "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as John," is inaccurate; because *more* requires *than* after it, which is nowhere found in the sentence. It *should be*, He was more beloved *than* John, but not so much admired.

A proper choice of words, and a perspicuous arrangement, should be carefully attended to.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

The reward is his due, and it has already, or will hereafter, be given to him. He was guided by interests always different, sometimes contrary to those of the community. The intentions of some

\* We say conversant *with* men *in* things. Addison has conversant *among* the writings of the most polite authors, and conversant *about* worldly affairs. Conversant *with* is preferable.

† Glad *of* is perhaps more proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and glad *at*, when something befalls another; as, Jonah was exceedingly glad *of* the gourd; He that is glad *at* calamities, shall not be unpunished.

‡ *Averse* and *aversion* require *to* after them rather than *from*; but both are used, and sometimes even by the same author.

of these philosophers, nay of many, might and probably were good. No person was ever so perplexed, or sustained the mortifications as he has done to-day. He was more bold and active, but not so wise and studious as his companion. Then said they unto him, what shall we do that we might work the works of God? Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge. The greatest masters of critical learning differ among one another.

But from this dreary period the recovery of the empire was become desperate; no wisdom could prevent its fall.

**RULE XXXV.** *A* is used before nouns in the singular number only. *The*\* is used before nouns in both numbers.

The article is omitted before a noun that stands for a *whole species*; and before the names of minerals, metals, arts, &c.

The last of two nouns after a comparative should have no article when they both refer to *one* person; as, He is a better reader than writer.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

A man is mortal. A sun rises in the east. I persecuted this way unto the death. The flour is cheaper now. Absalom rode on the mule. Have you studied the geography yet? Of the which I say nothing. The money is as scarce as ever. Has Ann learned the music. Reason was given to a man to control his passions. The gold is corrupting. A man is the noblest work of the creation. Wisest and best men are sometimes betrayed into errors. We must act our part with a constancy, though reward of our constancy be distant. There are some evils of life, which equally affect prince and people. Purity has its seat in the heart: but extends its influence over so much of outward conduct, as to form the great and material part of a character. At worst, I could but incur a gentle reprimand. The profligate man is seldom or never found to be the good husband, the good father, or the kind neighbor. † He has

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\* *The* is used before an *individual* representing the whole of its species, when compared with another individual representing another species; thus, *The* dog is a more grateful animal than *the* cat; *i. e.* *All* dogs are more grateful than cats.

† A nice distinction of the sense is sometimes made by the use or omission of the article *a*. If I say, he behaved with a little reverence; I praise him a little. If I say, he behaved with little reverence; I blame him.



been much censured for paying a little attention to his business. So bold a breach of order, called for little severity in punishing the offender.

RULE XXXVI. An *ellipsis*, or *omission* of some words, is frequently proper. Thus, instead of saying, He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man; we say, He was a *learned, wise, and good* man.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

A house and a garden. The laws of God, and the laws of man. Avarice and cunning may acquire an estate; but avarice and cunning cannot gain friends. His crimes had brought him into extreme distress, and extreme perplexity. He has an affectionate brother and an affectionate sister. By presumption, and by vanity, we provoke enmity, and we incur contempt. Genuine virtue supposes our benevolence to be strengthened and to be confirmed by principle. He is temperate, he is disinterested, he is benevolent. Perseverance in laudable pursuits, will reward all our toils, and will produce effects beyond our calculation. We often commend imprudently, as well as censure imprudently. Destitute of principle, he regarded neither his family nor his friends, nor his reputation. He insulted every man and every woman in the company. The temper of him who is always in the bustle of the world, will be often ruffled, and will be often disturbed. \* He regards his word, but you do not regard it. They must be punished and they shall be punished. We succeeded, but they did not succeed.

RULE XXXVII. An *ellipsis* is not allowable when it would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety; for example, "We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen," should be, We speak *that which* we do know, and testify *that which* we have seen.

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\* The auxiliaries of the compound tenses are often used alone; as, We have done it, but thou hast not; i. e. thou hast not *done* it.

## EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

\* A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune; his greatness of soul is not to be cast down. A house and† orchard. A horse and ass. A learned and amiable young man. I gladly shunned who gladly fled from me. A taste for useful knowledge will provide for us a great and noble entertainment when others leave us. They enjoy also a free constitution and laws. The captain had several men died in his ship of the scurvy. I must, however, be so candid to own I have been mistaken. The sacrifices of virtue will not only be rewarded hereafter, but recompensed even in this life. Oh, Piety! Virtue! how insensible have I been to thy charms! That is a property most men have, or at least may attain. There is nothing men are more deficient in, than knowing their own characters. Why do ye that which is not lawful to do on the Sabbath days? Neither was he, nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation. The evil of indolence is that we are often beset with. He was banished the country. Those that sow and reap will rejoice together.

## PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES.

## TO BE CORRECTED.

John writes pretty.‡ Come here, James. Where are you going, Thomas? I shall never do so no more. The train of our ideas are often interrupted. Was you present at last meeting? He need not be in so much haste. He dare not act otherwise than he

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\* A noble spirit disdaineth, &c. should be, *A man of a noble spirit disdaineth, &c.* This will render the sentence consistent with the rules of grammar and with common sense: to talk of the *soul* of a *spirit* is ridiculous.

† The article being once expressed, the repetition of it becomes unnecessary, except when a different form of it is requisite; as, *A house and an orchard*; and when some peculiar emphasis requires a repetition; as, *Not only the year, but the day and the hour were appointed.*

‡ Let the pupil read the sentence *correctly* first: *John writes prettily.* Then teach him to give the reason for the correction, thus, *Pretty* should be *prettily*, because adjectives should not be used as adverbs. Rule 31. How do you know that *pretty* should be an adverb here? Because it is joined to the verb *writes*, and expresses the *manner* in which John writes, or how he writes. *Come hither, James: Here* should be *hither*, because, after verbs of motion, *hither, thither, and whither*, should be used, and not *here, there, and where.* Rule 31.

does. Him whom they seek is in the house. George or I is the person. They or he is much to be blamed. The troop consist of fifty men. Those set of books was a valuable present. A pillar sixty foot high. His conduct evinced the most extreme vanity. These trees are remarkable tall. He acted bolder than was expected. This is he who I gave the book to. Eliza always appears amiably. She goes there to-morrow. From whence came they? Who do you lodge with now? He was born at London, but he died in Bath. If he are sincere I am satisfied. Her father and her were at church. The master requested him and I to read more distinctly. It is no more but his due. Flatterers flatter as long, and no longer than they have expectations of gain. John told the same story as you told. This is the largest tree which I have ever seen.

Let he and I read the next chapter. She is free of pain. Those sort of dealings are unjust. David the son of Jesse was the youngest of his brothers. You be very kind to him, he said. Well, says I, what does thou think of him now? James is one of those boys that was kept in at school, for bad behavior. Thou, James, did deny the deed. Neither good nor evil come of themselves. We need not to be afraid. He expected to have gained more by the bargain. You should drink plenty of goat milk. It was him who spoke first. Does you like milk? Is it me that you mean? Who did you buy your grammar from? If one takes a wrong method at first setting out, it will lead them astray. Neither man nor woman were present. I am more taller than you. She is the same lady who sang so sweetly. After the most straitest sect of our religion, I lived a Pharisee. Is not thy wickedness great? and thine iniquities infinite? 'There was more sophists than one. If a person have lived twenty or thirty years, he should have some experience. If this were his meaning, the prediction has failed. Fidelity and truth is the foundation of all justice. His associates in wickedness will not fail to mark the alteration of his conduct. Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

And when they had lift up their eyes, they saw no man, save Jesus only. Strive not with man without cause, if he has done thee no harm. I wrote to, and cautioned the captain against it. Now both the chief priests and Pharisees had given a commandment, that if any man knew where he were, he should show it, that they might take him. The girl her book is torn in pieces. It is not me who he is in love with. He which commands himself, commands the whole world. Nothing is more lovelier than virtue.

The peoples happiness is the statesmans honor. Changed to a worser shape thou canst not be. I have drunk no spirituous liquors this six years. He is taller than me, but I am stronger than him. Solid peace and contentment consists neither in beauty or riches, but in the favor of God. After who is the King of Israel come out? The reciprocations of love and friendship between he and I, have been many and sincere. Abuse of mercies ripen us for judgment. Peter and John is not at school to-day. Three of them was taken into custody. To study diligently, and behave genteelly, is commendable. The enemies who we have most to fear are those of our own hearts. Rēgulus was reckoned the most consummate warrior that Rome could then produce. Suppose life never so long, fresh accessions of knowledge may still be made.

Surely thou who reads so much in the Bible, can tell me what became of Elijah. Neither the master nor the scholars is reading. Trust not him, whom, you know, is dishonest. I love no interests but that of truth and virtue. Every imagination of the thoughts of the heart are evil continually. No one can be blamed for taking due care of their health. They crucified him, and two others with him, on either side one, and Jesus in the midst.

I have read Popes Homer, and Drydens Virgil. He that is diligent you should commend. There was an earthquake which made the earth to tremble. And God said to Solomon, Wisdom and knowledge is granted unto thee, &c. I cannot commend him for justifying hisself when he knows that his conduct was so very improper. He was very much made on at school. Though he was a son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered. If he is alone tell him the news; but if there is anybody with him, do not tell him. They ride faster than us. Though the measure be mysterious, it is worthy of attention. If he does but approve my endeavors, it will be an ample reward. Was it him who came last? Yes, it was him.

Forever in this humble cell,  
Let thee and I my fair one dwell.

Every man should act suitable to his character and station in life. His arguments were exceeding clear. I only spoke three words on that subject. The ant and the bee sets a good example before dronish boys. Neither in this world, neither in the world to come. Evil communications corrupts good manners. Hannibal was one of the greatest generals whom the world ever saw. The middle station of life seems to be the most advantageously situated for gaining of wisdom.

These are the rules of grammar, by the observing which you may avoid mistakes. The king conferred upon him the title of a duke. My exercises are not well wrote, I do not hold my pen well. Grammar teaches us to speak proper. She accused her companion for having betrayed her. I will not dissent with her. Nothing shall make me swerve out of the path of duty and honor. Who shall I give it to? Who are you looking for? It is a diminution to, or a derogation of their judgment. It fell into their notice or cognizance. She values herself for her fortune. That is a book which I am much pleased with. I have been to see the coronation, and a fine sight it was. That picture of the emperor's is a very exact resemblance of him. Every thing that we here enjoy, change, decay, and come to an end. It is not him they blame so much.

No people has more faults than they that pretend to have none. The laws of Draco is said to have been wrote with blood. It is so clear, or so obvious, as I need not explain it. She taught him and I to read. The more greater a bad man's accomplishments are, the more dangerous he is to society, and the more less fit for a companion. Each has their own faults, and every one should endeavor to correct their own. Let your promises be few, and such that you can perform.

His being at enmity with Cæsar and Antony were the cause of perpetual discord. Their being forced to their books in an age at enmity with all restraint, have been the reason why many have hated books all their lives. There was a coffee-house at that end of the town, in which several gentlemen used to meet of an evening. Do not despise the state of the poor, lest it becomes your own condition. It was his duty to have interposed his authority in an affair of so much importance. He spent his whole life in the doing good. Every gentleman who frequented the house, and conversed with the erectors of this occasional club, were invited to pass an evening when they thought fit. The winter has not been so severe as we expected it to have been. The rest (of the stars) in circuit walls this universe. Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him.

A lampoon, or a satire, does not carry in them robbery or murder. She and you were not mistaken in her conjectures. My sister and I, as well as my brother, are employed in their respective occupations. He repents him of that indiscreet action. It was me, and not him, that wrote it. Art thou him? I shall take care that no one shall suffer no injury. I am a man who approves of wholesome discipline, and who recommend it to others; but I am



not a person who promotes severity, or who object to mild and generous treatment. He has hit me in a right place enough. Prosperity, as truly asserted by Seneca, it very much obstructs the knowledge of ourselves. To do to others as we would that they should do to us, it is our duty. This grammar was purchased at Perkins' the bookseller's. The council was not unanimous.

Who spilt the ink upon the table? Him. Who lost this book? Me. Whose pen is this? Johns. There is in fact no impersonal verbs in any language. And he spitted on the ground, and anointed his eyes. Had I never seen ye, I had never known ye. The ship Mary and Ann were restored to their owners. If we consult the improvement of mind, or the health of body, it is well known exercise is the great instrument for promoting both. A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description.

I had no sooner placed her at my right hand, by the fire, but she opened to me the reason of her visit. A prudent wife, she shall be blessed. The house you speak of, it cost me five hundred dollars. Did I not tell thee, O thee infamous wretch! that thou wouldst bring me to ruin? Not only the counsels and attorneys, but the judge's opinion also, favored his cause. It was the men's, women's, and children's lot, to suffer great calamities. That is the eldest son of the king of England's. Lord F'eversham the general's tent. This palace had been the grand Sultan's Mahomet's. They did not every man cast away the abomination of their eyes.

\* I am purposed. He is arrived. They were deserted from their regiment. Whose works are these? They are Cicero, the most eloquent of men's. The mighty rivals are now at length agreed. The time of William making the experiment, at length arrived. If we alter the situation of any of the words, we shall presently be sensible of the melody suffering. This picture of the king's does not much resemble him. These pictures of the king were sent to him from Italy. He who committed the offence, thou shouldst correct, not I, who am innocent.

But Thomas, one of the twelve, called Didymus, was not with them when Jesus came. I offer observations, that a long and checkered pilgrimage have enabled me to make on man. After I visited Europe, I returned to America. Clélia is a vain woman, if we do not flatter, she will be disgusted. In his conduct was

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\* Rule. *It is improper to use a neuter verb in the passive form.* Thus, I am purposed—He is arrived: should be, I *have* purposed—He *has* arrived. From this rule there are a number of exceptions; for it is allowable to say, He is come. She is gone, &c.

treachery, and in his words faithless professions. The orators did not forget to enlarge themselves on so popular a subject. He acted conformable with his instructions, and cannot be censured justly.

No person could speak stronger on this subject, nor behave nobler, than our young advocate, for the cause of toleration. They were studious to ingratiate with those who it was dishonorable to favor. The house framed a remonstrance, where they spoke with great freedom of the king's prerogative. Neither flatter or condemn the rich or the great. Many would exchange gladly their honors, beauty, and riches, for that more quiet and humbler station, which thou art now dissatisfied with. High hopes, and florid views, is a great enemy to tranquillity. Many persons will not believe but what they are free from prejudices. I will lay me down in peace, and take my rest. This word I have only found in Spencer. The king being apprized of the conspiracy, he fled from Jerusalem.

A too great variety of studies dissipate and weaken the mind. James was resolved to not indulge himself in such a cruel amusement. They admired the countryman's, as they called him, candor and uprightness. The pleasure or pain of one passion, differ from those of another. The court of Spain, who gave the order, were not aware of the consequences. There was much spoke and wrote on each side of the question; but I have chose to suspend my decision.

Religion raises men above themselves; irreligion sinks them beneath the brutes; that binds them down to a poor pitiable speck of perishing earth; this opens for them a prospect to the skies. Temperance and exercise, howsoever little they may be regarded, they are the best means of preserving health. To despise others on account of their poverty, or to value ourselves for our wealth, are dispositions highly culpable. This task was the easier performed, from the cheerfulness with which he engaged in it. These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honor. As his misfortunes were the fruit of his own obstinacy, a few persons pitied him. And they were judged every man according to their works. Riches is the bane of human happiness. I wrote to my brother before I received his letter.

When the president appeared, I was for some time in doubt whether it could be him or not. Are you living contented in spiritual darkness? The company was very numerous. Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law? Where is the security that evil habits will be ever broken? They each bring materials to the place. Nor let no comforter delight my ear. She was six years older than him.

They were obliged to contribute more than us. The Bårons had little more to rely on, besides the power of their families. The sewers must be kept so clear, as the water may run away. Such among us who follow that profession. Nobody is so sanguine to hope for it. She behaved unkindly than I expected. Agreeable to your request I send this letter. She is exceeding fair. Thomas is not as docile as his sister. There was no other book but this. He died by a fever. Among whom was Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James. My sister and I waited till they were called. The army were drawn up in haste. The public is respectfully informed, that, &c. The friends and amusements which he preferred corrupted his morals. Each must answer for themselves. Henry, though at first he showed an unwillingness, yet afterwards he granted his request.

Him and her live very happily together. She invited Jane and I to see her new dress. She uttered such cries that pierced the heart of every one who heard them. Maria is not as good as her sister Ann. Though he promises ever so solemnly, I will not believe him. The full moon was no sooner up, in all its brightness, but he opened to them the gate of paradise. It rendered the progress very slow of the new invention. This book is Thomas', that is James'. Socrates's wisdom has been the subject of many a conversation. Fare thee well, James. Who, who has the judgment of a man, would have drawn such an inference? George was the most diligent scholar whom I ever knew. I have observed some children to use deceit. He durst not to displease his master. The hopeless delinquents might, each in their turn, adopt the expostulatory language of Job. Several of our English words, some centuries ago, had different meanings to those they have now. And I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth; lo, there thou hast that is thine. With this booty he made off to a distant part of the country, where he had reason to believe that neither he nor his master were known. Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory. I have been at London.

Which of the two masters, says Sēneca, shall we most esteem? He who strives to correct his scholars by prudent advice and motives of honor, or another who will lash them severely for not repeating their lessons as they ought? The blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it. For if there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not. If a brother or a sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding, if ye

give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?

But she always behaved with great severity to her maids; and if any of them were negligent of their duty, or made a slip in their conduct, nothing would serve her but burying the poor girls alive. He had no master to instruct him: he had read nothing but the writings of Moses and the prophets, and had received no lessons from the Socrates's,\* the Plato's, and the Confucius's of the age. They that honor me, I will honor. For the poor always ye have with you.

The first Christians of the gentile world made a simple and entire transition from a state as bad, if not worse, than that of entire ignorance, to the Christianity of the New Testament. And he said unto Gideon, every one that lappeth of the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself. The general had not behaved with that courage as was expected. Milton seems to have been well acquainted with his own genius, and to know what it was that nature had bestowed upon him more bountifully than upon others. And on the morrow, because he would have known the certainty wherefore he was accused† of the Jews, he loosed him from his bonds.

Here rages force, here tremble flight and fear,  
Here storm'd contention, and here fury frown d.  
The Crétan javelin reach'd him from afar,  
And pierced his shoulder as he mounts his car.

Nor is it then a welcome guest, affording only an uneasy sensation, and brings always with it a mixture of concern and compassion. He only‡ promised me a loan of the book for two days. I was once thinking to have written a poem.

A very slow child will often be found to get lessons by heart as soon as, nay sometimes sooner, than one who is ten times as intelligent. It is then from a cultivation of the perceptive faculties, that we only can attain those powers of conception which are essential to taste. No man is fit for free conversation for the inquiry after truth, if he is exceedingly reserved; if he is haughty

\* The *Possessive case* must not be used for the *plural* number. In this quotation from Baron Haller's Letters to his Daughter, the proper names should have been pluralized like common nouns; thus, From the *Socrateses*, the *Platoes*, and the *Confuciuses* of the age.

† *Accuse* requires *of* before the *crime*, and *by* before the *person* accusing.

‡ This sentence expresses one meaning as it stands. It may be made to express four by placing *only* after *me*, or *loan*, or *book*, or *days*.



and proud of his knowledge; if he is positive and dogmatical in his opinions; if he is one who always affects to outshine all the company; if he is fretful and peevish; if he affects wit, and is full of puns, or quirks, or quibbles. Conversation is the business, and let every one that please add their opinion freely.

The mean suspicious wretch whose bolted door  
Ne'er moved in duty to the wandering poor;  
With him I left the cup, to teach his mind,  
That Heaven can bless if mortals will be kind.

There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion. Mr. Locke having been introduced by Lord Shaftesbury to the Duke of Buckingham and Lord Halifax, these three noblemen, instead of conversing with the philosopher on literary subjects, in a very short time sat down to cards.

It is your light fantastic fools, who have neither head nor hearts, in both sexes, who, by dressing their bodies out of all shape, render themselves ridiculous and contemptible. And how can brethren hope to partake of their parent's blessing that curse each other. The superiority of others over us, though in trivial concerns, never fails to mortify our vanity, and give us vexation, as Nicôle admirably observes. Likewise also the chief priests, mocking, said among themselves, with the scribes, He saved others; himself he cannot save. Noah, for his godliness, and his family, were the only persons preserved from the flood. It is an unanswerable argument of a very refined age, the wonderful civilities that have passed between the nation of authors, and that of readers. And they said among themselves, who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre. And when they had looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away: for it was very great. A great stone that I happened to find, after a long search, by the sea-shore, served me for an anchor. It is true what he says, but it is not applicable to the point.

The senate of Rome ordered that no part of it should be rebuilt; it was demolished to the ground, so that travelers are unable to say where Carthage stood at this day.

Thus ended the war with Antiochus, twelve years after the second Punic war, and two after it had been begun. Upon the death of Claudius, the young Emperor Nero pronounced his funeral oration, and he was canonized among the gods, who scarcely deserved the name of a man. Galérius abated much of his severities against the Christians on his death-bed, and revoked those edicts



which he had formerly published, tending to their persecution, a little before his death. The first care of Aurélius was to marry his daughter Lucilla once more to Claudius Pompēianus, a man of moderate fortune. But at length, having made his guards accomplices in their design, they set upon Maximin while he slept at noon in his tent, and slew both him and his son, whom he had made his partner in the empire, without any opposition. Aurélian defeated the Marcomanni, a fierce and terrible nation of Germany, that had invaded Italy, in three several engagements.

#### AMBIGUITY.

You suppose him younger than I.

This may mean, either that you suppose him younger than I *am*, or that you suppose him to be younger than I suppose him to be.

Parménio had served, with great fidelity, Philip, the father of Alexander, as well as himself, for whom he first opened the way into Asia.

Here we are apt to suppose the word *himself* refers to Parmenio, and means that he had not only served *Philip*, but he had served *himself* at the same time. This, however, is not the meaning of the passage. If we arrange it thus, the meaning will appear. "Parmenio had not only served Philip the father of Alexander with great fidelity, but he had served *Alexander himself*, and was the first that opened the way for him into Asia."

Belisarius was general of all the forces under the emperor Justinian the First, a man of rare valor.

Who was a man of rare valor? The *emperor Justinian* we should suppose, from the arrangement of the words; but this is not the case, for it was *Belisarius*. The sentence should have stood thus, "Belisarius, a man of rare valor, was general of all the forces under the emperor Justinian the First."

Lisias promised to his father never to abandon his friends.

Were they his *own* friends or his *father's* whom Lisias promised never to abandon? If his *own*, it should be, Lisias promised and said to his father, I will never abandon *my friends*. If his *father's*, it should be, Lisias promised and said to his father, I will never abandon *your friends*.

#### OBSOLETE WORDS.

*Lack*; as, One thing thou *lackest*; obsolete except in allusion to Scriptural subjects.

*Tarry*; as, *Tarry* ye here awhile; obsolete except in allusion to Scriptural subjects.

*Peradventure*; as, *Peradventure* he will accept of me; obsolete except in Scripture.

*Hearken* ; as, *Hearken* to my voice ; obsolete except in Scripture.

*Motion*, for *move* ; as, I *motion* that the bill be reconsidered.

*Name*, for *mention* ; as, I *named* it to you.

*Progress*, for *advance* ; as, The President *progressed* through the country. It is still more improper to use this word as it is sometimes used in reference to revivals ; as, The work was *progressing*.

*Clad*, for *clothed*. It is used by the poets ; as, *Clad* in armor ; but it then expresses something more than would be expressed by *clothed*.

*Stricken*, for *struck*. It is retained by the poets ; as, I was a *stricken* deer.

*It behooves* ; the use of it is a blemish in Hume's history.

*Folk* and *folks*, ought never to be used but in burlesque.

*Obligated*, for *bound* ; as, I felt *obligated* to him.

*Methinks* and *methought*. These are retained by the poets.

*Jeopardize*, for *jeopard* ; as, Men who *jeopardized* their lives.

*Memorize*, for *commit to memory*. It was formerly used by the English poets, for *to make memorable*.

*Het*, for *heated*. She *het* the water.

*Lit*, for *lighted*. The lamp was *lit*

*Lit*, for *alighted*. The bird *lit* on that tree.

*Plead*, for *pleaded*. He *plead* the cause ably.

*Proven*, for *proved*. It is retained by the poets ; as, When hearts whose truth was *proven*.

*Swoln*, for *swelled*. Retained by the poets ; as, The mountain stream, *swoln* to a torrent.

*Substance*, for *property*.

*Without*, for *unless* ; as, I will not go *without* you do.

*Except*, for *unless* ; as, I will not let thee go *except* thou bless me.

*Then*, as an adjective ; as, The *then* administration ; instead of the *then existing* administration.

*Bating*, for *omitting*.

*Either*, for *each*. There were on *either* side the river.

*Pending*, for *during* ; as, *Pending* these discussions.

## AMERICANISMS.

*Allot upon*, for *count upon* ; as, I *allot* much on returning home soon.

*Admire to* ; as, I *admire to* see a man frank. We should say, I *admire* frankness, or, I *admire* a frank man.

*Applicant*, for *student* ; as, A severe *applicant*.

*Appreciate*, for *to rise in value*. Hamilton introduced it as the contrary of *depreciate*.

*Balance*, for *remainder* ; as, I spent a part of the evening with a friend, and the *balance* at home.

*Calculate*, for *design* or *intend* ; as, I *calculate* to return soon.

*Calculation*, for *intention*. It is my *calculation* to visit his country seat, on my way.

*Reckon*, for *think* or *believe* ; as, I *reckon* it will rain to-morrow.

*Guess*, for *think* or *believe*. It is used in England properly ; but in this country its signification has been so perverted that good writers drop it altogether. *Imagine* is a good substitute.

*Cleverly*, for *well in health* ; as, How is your friend to-day ? He is getting along *cleverly*.

*Considerable*, used as a noun ; as, He is *considerable* of a poet : as an adverb ; as, He is *considerable* sick.

*Creatures*, for *the animals on a farm* ; thus, in England they say, " We must take care of the *stock*." In this country we say, " We must take care of the *creatures*."

*Rock*. The meaning of the word is, *a large mass of stone* ; but in the eastern part of New England, and in the southern states, it is used to signify *small stones* ; thus, Those children are throwing *rocks* at each other.

*Creek*, for *a small river*. It is properly *an arm of the sea*.

*Avails*, for *proceeds* ; as, The *avails* of the work are devoted, &c.

*To a degree*, for *to a great degree*.

*Derogatory*, for *derogatory to* ; as, His conduct is very derogatory.

*Desk*, for *pulpit*. In Episcopal churches the *desk* is the place where prayers are read, and the *pulpit* the place where the sermon is preached ; other denominations, who have but one place for both, confound the two names—it ought to be avoided.

*Classical*. This has been used by some *as the adjective of*

*class*, instead of *the adjective of classic*; thus, *A classical study* is used to signify a study pursued by a class, instead of a study belonging to the classics.

*Scholastic*, *belonging to the schoolmen*, who were persons who wrote subtle and philosophical disquisitions; as, *The scholastic theology*, i. e. the theology of the schoolmen. This has been perverted to the signification, *belonging to a school*; as, *The scholastic year* is ten months. Thus it is made the *adjective of school*, which is highly improper.

*Incident*, for *liable*; as, *The man is incident to certain evils*. The proper meaning of the word is *falling upon*. The evils might be incident to him; he could not be incident to them.

*Smart*, for *able*. We point out a person to an Englishman as a *smart* man, and he is amazed. In England the term signifies, that a person is extraordinary in his manner of dress; that he aims at elegance in his appearance: in this country it means a man of intelligence.

*Temper*, for *passion*; as, *He showed a great deal of temper*. In this country the phrase means, he showed a great deal of *passion*. In England it means, he showed a great deal of *moderation*. The latter is correct, and we use the derivatives correctly; thus, *to temper* is *to calm*: *temperance* is *moderation*, not *high excitement*.

*Honorary*, for *honorable*; as, *An honorary action*; for, *An honorable action*. To say, *An honorary degree*, is correct; it means, not an *honorable* degree, but one which is conferred for the sake of honoring the individual on whom it is conferred.

*Right*, for *very*; as, *It rains right hard*; *He is a right good man*. It is used in this way in the southern and middle states. It is also used in the same way in the Scriptures; as, *And that right early*.

*Mighty*, for *powerful*; as, *It took a mighty hold on him*. This use of it might be sometimes allowed; but it has been already overused, and has thus been rendered too common, and will for this reason be avoided by all good writers.

*Chance* has a strange signification in the southern and middle states; as, *A smart chance of rain*. It is there used to signify any thing that happens accidentally, as it were; any thing that comes not in regular order.

*Like*, for *as*; as, *Strike like I do*; *I feel like I should be sick*.

*Heap*, for *a great deal*; as, *I like him a heap*.

*Raised*, is used thus in the western states: *I was obliged to raise*

the hymn myself; meaning, I was obliged to *commence the singing* of the hymn, &c.

*Lift*, for *to take up*; as, To *lift* a contribution. Used thus in the western states.

*Badly*, for *a great deal*; as, I want to see you *badly*.

*Musical*, for *humorous*; as, He is a very *musical* man. This phrase was used thirty or forty years ago.

*Expect*, used in reference to past or present actions; as, Has the mail arrived? I *expect* it has: now we cannot *expect* a thing which has taken place. The word *expect* should be used only with the future. The future is something of which we are ignorant, and we are also ignorant whether the mail has arrived, and therefore we are apt to speak of it as we do of the future.

*Universal*, for *universalist*; as, A *universal* preacher.

*Stalled*; as, The horses got *stalled*, i. e. fastened in the mire. Stall is derived from the German word *stellen*, *to fix*: hence, to stall cattle is to fix cattle in their place for the night, and not to fix in the mire.

*Rolling*, for *undulating*; as, A *rolling* country.

*Predicate*; that part of a proposition containing the affirmation; as, Man is mortal. Here mortality is predicated of man. But some say, My argument is *predicated* on these principles—in the sense of *founded*. We may say, *predicated of*, but not *predicated on*.

*Span*, for *pair*; as, A *span* of horses. To say, The *span* of an arch, is proper, because it signifies the union of the two parts which spring from the abutments; this is the proper meaning of the word as derived from *espannire*, *to unite*.

*Keep*, for *lodge*; as, Where do you *keep*? Hence we have, *keeping-room*, for *drawing-room*, or, *withdrawing-room*. *Parlor* is also the proper word for the room where the family reside; from *parleur*, *to talk*.

*Likely*, for *promising*; as, A *likely* horse; A *likely* negro. Its true meaning is *probable*.

*Poorly*, for *unwell*; as, He is very *poorly*.

*Raise*. The English speak of *raising cattle*—we speak of *raising men*; as, He was bred and *raised*, or *educated*; we also say, to *raise* a committee for, *to appoint*.

*Awful*, for *disagreeable*; as, He has an *awful* nose.

*Grand*, used vulgarly; as, A *grand* fellow.



*Ugly*, for *bad*, or *ill-tempered* ; as, An *ugly* fellow. The true meaning is, *destitute of personal beauty*.

To *take the floor*, we say in America. In England, *to occupy the floor*, or, *the attention of the House*.

*Sauce* means a compound to give relish ; we use it to mean *vegetables*.

*Hack*, for *hackney coach* ; as, He is gone to ride in a *hack*. In England, *hack* means a worn-out horse.

*Offset*, for *set-off*. As an *offset* to that argument, is the American phrase. As a *set-off*, &c. is the English phrase.

*Sidehill*, for *hillside*.

*Lay*, used as the participle of *to lie* ; as, I was *laying* on the floor.

*Set*, used as a neuter verb ; as, *Set* down. *Set* is *active* ; as, To *set* out trees. *Sit* is *neuter* ; as, To *sit* down.

*Rising* ; as, *Rising* of six years.

*Approbate*, for *to approve* ; as, He was *approved* as a preacher.

*Country*, for *part of a country* ; as, The western *country*, for the western *part of the country*. The country is the whole extent of the nation.

*Back and forth*, for *backwards and forwards* ; as, He was walking *back and forth*.

*Belittle*, meaning, *to make small*, or *degrade*.

*Grocery*, for *grocery store* ; as, He set up a *grocery*. *Grocery* is the thing sold.

*Betterment*, for *improvement*.

*Bread stuffs*, for *grain*. Introduced by Hamilton.

*Carriage*, for *chaise*. A *carriage* is any four-wheeled vehicle.

*Deputize*, for *to depute*. The former perhaps is as good a word, but it is not authorized by the use of good writers.

*Composuist*, for *one who composes*. Used in the eastern colleges. To *write composition* is improper, for composition is the thing written, and the phrase therefore means, to write writing. To write a composition, is correct.

*Dutyable*, for *liable to duty*.

*Educational*, for *pertaining to education*.

*Eventuate*, for *to result*.

To *fall trees*, for *to fell trees*.

*My fellow countrymen, for my countrymen.*

*Illy, for ill ; as, He was illy prepared.\**

*Seaboard, for seacoast.*

*Monetary, for monied ; as, Monetary system ; for, monied system. Introduced by Hamilton.*

*Missionate, for to go as a missionary. A term invented in this country.*

*Preventative, for preventive. Most nouns formed from verbs end in ative, but use has decided that this should not.*

*Repetitious, a word coined here ; and one for which we have no perfect substitute. Thus, if we say of a person's style, that it is repetitious, we mean not that it is prolix, which signifies too many superfluous ideas ; nor that it is verbose, which signifies too many words ; but that it is marked by a frequent repetition of the same thought.*

*Spell, for turn ; as, A cold spell of weather ; We will give him a good spell.*

*Turnpike, for turnpike road ; as, I walk on the Lancaster turnpike. The turnpike is the bar which turns on the pike in the gate.*

*Meeting, for meeting-house. The English only have fallen into this error. Thus they say, We have just built a meeting.*

*To fellowship, for to agree with, or, to have fellowship with ; as, I cannot fellowship with that opinion.*

*Publishment, for declaration of the banns of marriage. Invented in this country.*

*Truthful, used vulgarly : no word but veracious to supply its place.*

*To write over, instead of under ; as, He wrote over the signature of Junius ; because, say they who use this phrase, what he wrote was over the signature. Under my hand and seal, is the true old-fashioned English phrase, and it is correct, for the hand and seal comes down on the writing.*

*Renewedly, for again ; as, We come renewedly into Thy presence : used thus in prayer, and very incorrectly.*

*Authority, for authorities ; as, Authority of a college. This would convey to an Englishman an idea of some peculiar prerogative of the college, (if he understood it at all.) Civil authority has become technical in Connecticut.*

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\* There are many other adjectives which qualify as adverbs. See page 85.

*Selectman*, also, is peculiar to Connecticut.

*Bottom land*, for *meadow*, or, *flat land on the side of a river*.

*Any*, for *at all*; as, Was he injured *any*?

*Got* and *Get*, to signify *mere possession*; as, Have you *got* a knife? instead of, *Have you a knife*?

*Had'nt ought*, for *ought not*; as, You *had'nt ought* to.

*Clear out*, for *go away*, is very vulgar.

*Hold on*, for *wait* or *stop*, is very vulgar.

*If*, for *though*; as, I feel as *if* it was so.

*So as to*, awkwardly combined; as, He did it *so as to*, for, he *so* did it *as to*.

*Such a large*, for *so large a*; as, *Such a large* company, for, *so large a* company. *Such* and *a* ought to be separated.

*Community*, for *the community*. The word has not yet become technical so as to admit of being used without the article. It is proper to say, injurious to society; but not proper to say, injurious to *community*.

*Peek*, for *peep*; to look by stealth. A New England perversion.

*To slam*, for *to shut violently*.

*Peel* and *slice*, for *fireshovel*.

*To swap*, for *to exchange*.

*Big*, for *great*. Thus, in the West we hear, The *big* Sandy, The *big* man; The *big* tent.

*Have*, used too frequently; as, I want to *have* you come; I didn't *have* an opportunity; Will you let me *have* your chaise.

*Carry*, for *take*, and *hang*, for *fasten*; as, *Carry* the horse to the blacksmith's, and *hang* him to the post.

*Hefl*, for *weight*; derived from heavy.

*To Hefl*; to lift for the purpose of ascertaining the weight; as, I *hefted* it.

*Gawk*; a Scotch word; as, A great *gawky*.

*Muggy*, for *murky*; as, The air is *muggy*.

*Some*, for *somewhat*; as, *Some* better.

*Get a going* and *Set a going*, have become very vulgar. They are occasionally used in England.

*All of a piece*; as, It is *all of a piece* with his conduct. An old English phrase. It should be avoided.

*Under the sun*. Used too much.

*Chalked out*, for *marked out*.

*Leave*, used as a neuter verb; as, When did you *leave*? for, When did you *leave* home? It should always have the object following it. This error appears to be creeping in of late.

*Leave*, for *let*; as, *Leave* me be. *Leave* that alone.

*Inform*, used as a neuter instead of an active verb; as, Captain S. *informs* that the arrival, &c. instead of, *informs us*.

You *don't*, for *you don't say so*; vulgar.

*So be that*, for *provided that*; as, I will, *so be that* I can.

*He tries his hand*; a vulgar phrase.

*Takes place* and *took place*; too much used.

*It is the case*, or, *It is the case that*; too much used.

*Supply*, used as a neuter verb; as, He is *supplying* at Brooklyn, for, *supplying the pulpit*.

*Duty*, for *my duty*; as, I wish I could learn what *duty* is.

*Consider*; as, I *consider* that it is a wise measure. This faulty use of *consider*, (in omitting *as*,) was introduced by Lord Brougham.

*Consider*, is almost always followed by *as*; it may sometimes, though rarely, be omitted. The error is, that it is too often omitted; as, I *consider* it true, for, *as true*.

*Jurisprudence*, for *law*; peculiar to America.

*Differ from*, not *with*. I may differ with a second person from a third person, but I cannot differ with another alone.

*Militates against*, not *with*.

*To arrive to*, instead of, *to arrive at*; as, The conclusion *to* which we have *arrived*.

*Averse from*, instead of, *averse to*.

*Equally as*, is always wrong. We should say, *equally with*.

*Worthy*, for *worthy of*; as, Objects *worthy* attention.

*In*, for *into*; as, I got *in* the stage; Came *in*-town. In some parts of the country we hear, I have not seen you *in* six months, for, *for* six months. It is a frequent remark among educated men, that the Americans seem to have no *into*.

*This wilderness world*, used among clergymen.

*Otherlike*; as, *Otherlike* than I expected.

*Wilt Thou be in our midst*, for *in the midst of us*. This use has sprung up within four or five years, among clergymen.

*In conformity to*, for *in conformity with*. But we must say, *to conform to*, not *to conform with*.

*In accordance to*, for *in accordance with*.

*Esteem of*, was used by old writers: we say, *esteem for*; the latter is correct.

*Confide on*, for *confide in*.

*Independent on*, for *independent of*.

*Those seeking*, for *those who seek*.

*Those living* on the other side of the river, for *those who live*.

*They began ascending*, for *they began to ascend*.

*Different than*, for *different from*. Used by English writers.

*Shifting horses*, for *changing*.

*Sundown*, for *sunset*.

*Lot*, for *homelot*.

*Chosen by lot*, is very properly used in conversation.

*Clapboard*, for *pale*.

The following are words not adopted in England, but used so extensively here that they cannot be banished from our language.

*Boatable waters*. Waters on which boats pass, and ships do not.

*Boating*; conveying in boats.

*Bankbill*, for *banknote*. *Bankbill* in England is a post note, and does not pass into the general currency.

*Brush*, for *small limbs of trees*.

*Chequers*, for *draughts*.

*Shingles*, the rough loose gravel covering the beach.

*Clever*, in England, means *intellectual adroitness* and *dexterity* next below that of real genius. Here, *clever* means *moral excellence*; there it refers wholly to the intellect.

*Clothier*. In America, *one who dresses cloth*. In England, *one who manufactures cloth*.

*Caucus*; a meeting held for consultation in a large city, derived from, *a room occupied by caulkers*.

*Congress*, *congressional*.



*Hudson river*, we say in America, putting the name first; *river Thames*, they say in England, putting the name last. We do the same in respect to European names.

*Berks, Worcester, or Hampshire county*, we say in America; in England they say *Berks, Worcester, or Hampshire*, omitting the word *county*.

*Groceries*, in America; *grocery*, in England.

*We burn coal*, in America; *We burn coals*, in England.

*For sale*, in America; *On sale*, in England.

*To sell at auction*, in America; *To sell by auction*, in England;  
i. e. by *auction* or *increase* of price.

*Cracker*; *a hard cake*.

*Corn*. The *corn laws* in England prohibit the importation of wheat, rye, oats, when wheat is below 64 shillings the quarter. *Corn* there denotes all kinds of grain.

*Staging*, for *scaffolding*.

*To deed land*, for *to convey land*.

*Driver*, for *coachman*.

*Freshet*, meaning, *rise in river*.

*Notify of*, for *notify to*.

*Girdle trees*; in England they never have occasion to do it.

*Hub*, for *nave*.

*Locate*, for *to place*.

*Location*, for *situation*.

*Lot*, for *field*.

*Fall*, for *autumn*.

*Portage*, for *carrying place*; *Portage* of a river.

*Rapids*, applied to rivers.

*Scow*, for *lighter*; a flat-bottomed boat. *Scow* is derived from the Dutch.

*Stage*, for *stage-coach*. In England, *stage* is the space gone over: as *To ride one stage*.

*Clergymen*, in England, is confined to ministers of the established Church.

*Store*, in England, is *a place where goods are stored*.

*Shop*, in England, is *the place where goods are sold*.

*Bookstore*, for *bookseller's shop*.

*Merchant*, in America, is applied to *any respectable dealer*; in England it denotes a *commercial man*.

*Subscriber*, for *undersigned*.

*Wilt*, for *wither*.

*Wharves*, for *wharfs*. The English say *wharfs*.

#### TAUTOLOGY.

*Tautology*, or the repetition of a thought or word, already fully expressed, is improper.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

The *latter end* of that man shall be peace.

*Whenever* I try to improve, I *always* find I can do it.

I saw it *in here*.

He was *in here* yesterday when I spoke to him.

Give me *both of them* books.

They *both* met.

I *never* fail to read, *whenever* I can get a book.

You must *return back* immediately.

*First of all* I shall say my lesson.

*Before* I do that, I must *first* finish this.

He *plunged down* into the water.

Read from *here* to *there*.

*Lift up* your book. He mentioned it *over again*.

This was the worst accident *of all others*.

I ran after him a little way; but soon returned *back again*.

I cannot tell *for why* he did it.

Learn *from hence* to study the Scriptures diligently.

*Where* shall I begin *from* when I read?

We must do this *last of all*. *Hence therefore* I say.

I found nobody *else but* him there.

Smoke *ascends up* into the clouds.

We hastily *descended down* from the mountain.

He *raised up* his arm to strike me.

We were *mutually* friendly to each other.

It should *ever* be your *constant* study to do good.  
 As soon as I awoke I *rose up* and dressed myself.  
 I leave town in the *latter end* of July.  
 I am conscious *to myself*.

## IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS.

Do you mind how many chapters are in Job?—*remember*.  
 The wool is cheaper;—but the cloth is as dear as ever—omit  
*the* in both places.  
 They gained five shillings the piece by it—*a piece*.  
 A letter conceived in the following words—*expressed*.  
 He behaved in a very gentlemanly manner—*gentlemanly*.  
 A momentuous circumstance—*momentous*.  
 You will some day repent it—*one day* repent of it.  
 At the expiry of his lease—*expiration*.  
 If I had ever so much in my offer—*choice*.  
 Have you any word to your brother—*message*.  
 The cock is a noisy beast—*fowl*.  
 Direct your letters to me at Mr. T's, Philadelphia—*address*.  
 He took a fever—*was seized with* a fever.  
 He was lost in the river—*drowned*.  
 If I am not mistaken—*If I mistake not*.  
 He proposes to buy an estate—*purposes*.  
 I shall notice a few particulars—*mention*.  
 Will I help you to a bit of beef—*shall*.  
 Will we see you next week?—*shall*.  
 A stupenduous work—*stupendous*.  
 A tremendous work—*tremendous*.  
 I mind none of them things—*those*.  
 Don't let on to any body—*do not mention it to any one*.  
 He stops there—*stays, dwells, lodges*.

My every hope,	<i>should be</i>	<i>All my hopes.</i>
Frequent opportunity.		<i>Frequent opportunities.</i>
He put it in his pocket.		<i>He put it into his pocket.</i>
All over the country.		<i>Over all the country.</i>
Be that as it will.		<i>Be that as it may.</i>

About two years back.	About two years <i>ago</i> .
It lays on the table.	It <i>lies</i> on the table.
I turned them topsy-turvy.	I <i>overturned</i> them.
I catch'd it.	I <i>caught</i> it.
Overseer over his house.	Overseer <i>of</i> his house.
Opposite the church.	Opposite <i>to</i> the church.
A new pair of gloves.	A <i>pair of</i> new gloves.
A young beautiful woman.	A beautiful young woman.
Where do you come from?	<i>Whence</i> do you come?
Where are you going?	<i>Whither</i> are you going?
For such another fault.	For another such fault.
Of consequence.	Consequently.
Having not considered it.	Not having considered it.
I had rather not.	I <i>would</i> rather not.
I'd as lief.	I would as <i>soon</i> .
For good and all.	Absolutely and entirely.
This here house, says I.	This house, <i>said</i> I.
Where is it? says I, to him.	Where is it? <i>said</i> I, to him.
I propose to visit them.	I <i>purpose</i> to visit them.
He spoke contemptibly of me.	He spoke <i>contemptuously</i> of me.
I heard them <i>pro &amp; con</i> .	I heard <i>both sides</i> .
I an't hungry.	I <i>am not</i> hungry.
I want a scissors.	I want a <i>pair of</i> scissors.
A new pair of shoes.	A <i>pair of</i> new shoes.
I saw him some ten years ago.	I saw him ten years ago.
I fell in with him.	I <i>met with</i> him.
The subject matter.	The subject.
I add one more reason.	I add <i>one reason more</i> .
I cannot go the day— <i>to-day</i> .	Take a drink— <i>draught</i> .
Sweet butter— <i>fresh</i> .	A pair of partridges— <i>a brace</i> .
I got timous notice— <i>timely</i> .	A milk cow— <i>milch</i> .
A summer's day— <i>summer day</i> .	He lays in bed till nine— <i>lies</i> .
An oldish lady— <i>elderly</i> .	Give me them books— <i>these</i> .
Close the door— <i>shut</i> .	This 'ere boy— <i>this boy</i> .
Let him be— <i>alone</i> .	It is bran new— <i>quite</i> .

Will I help you ?— <i>shall</i> .	That 'ere man— <i>that man</i> .
Shall James come again ?— <i>will</i> .	His is far neater— <i>much</i> .
I an't angry— <i>I am not</i> .	That's no possible— <i>not</i> .
That 'are house— <i>that house</i> .	I shall go the morn— <i>to-morrow</i> .
I see'd him yesterday— <i>saw</i> .	Is your papa in ?— <i>within</i> .
Did you tell on him— <i>of</i> .	Come, say away— <i>come, proceed</i> .
I knowed that— <i>knew</i> .	Shall they return soon— <i>Will</i> .
She turned sick— <i>grew</i> .	Will we go home now ?— <i>Shall</i> .
He is turned tall— <i>grown</i> .	He don't do it well— <i>does not</i> .

*Avoid the following phrases.*—Fell to work; wherewithall; quoth he; do away; long winded; chalked out; pop out; must needs; got rid of; handed down; self same; pell mell; that's your sort; tip him the wink; pitched upon.

#### MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

1. When *and* is *understood*, the verb must be plural; as, Wisdom, happiness, (and) virtue, *dwell* with the golden mediocrity.

Some think, that when two singular nouns, coupled with *and*, are nearly the same in meaning, the verb may be singular; as, Tranquillity and peace *dwells* there. Ignorance and negligence *has* produced this effect. This, however, is improper; for *tranquillity* and *peace* are *two* nouns or names, and two make a *plural*; therefore the *verb* should be plural.

2. Two or more nominatives in the singular, connected by *and*, require a verb in the *singular* number, when they denote only *one* person or thing; as, That able scholar and critic *has* been eminently useful.

3. Many writers use a *plural noun* after the second of two numeral adjectives; thus, The first and second *pages* are torn. This is improper: it should be, The first and second *page*, i. e. the first *page* and the second *page* are torn:—*are*, perhaps; because independently of *and*, they are *both* in a torn state. *Generation*, *hour* and *ward* are singular in Exodus xx. 5. Matt. xx. 5. Acts xii. 10.—See Rule III.

#### *And and Not.*

4. When *not* is joined to *and*, the negative clause forms a parenthesis, and does not affect the construction of the other clause or clauses; therefore, the verb in the following and similar sentences should be singular. Genuine piety, and not great riches,



*makes* a death-bed easy; *i. e.* Genuine piety *makes* a death-bed easy, and great riches do not *make* it easy. Her prudence, not her possessions, *renders* her an object of desire.—See Rule III.

*Every, And.*

5. When the nominatives connected by *and* are qualified by *Every*, the verb should be *singular*; as, Every man and woman *was* astonished at her fortitude. Every boy and girl *was* taught to read.—See Rule XII. Obs. 3.

*With and And.*

6. When a *singular* nominative has a clause joined to it by *with*, it is often difficult to determine whether the *verb* should be *singular* or *plural*, especially as the best authors use sometimes the one and sometimes the other: for example, some would say, My uncle, with his son, *was* in town yesterday. Others would say, My uncle, with his son, *were* in town yesterday.

If we take the *sense* for our guide, and nothing else can guide us in a case of this kind, it is evident that the verb should be *plural*; for both *uncle* and *son* are the *joint* subjects of our affirmation, and are declared to be both in the *same* state.

When we perceive from the sense, that the noun *before With* is *exclusively* the real subject, then the verb should be *singular*; thus, *Christ*, with his three chosen disciples, *was* transfigured on the mount. Here the verb is singular, because we know that none but Christ was transfigured; the disciples were not *joint* associates with him; they were mere spectators. There seems to be an ellipsis in such sentences as this, which, in the present example might be supplied thus: Christ, (who was attended) with his three chosen disciples, was transfigured on the mount.

Murray, however, thinks that the verb should be *singular* in the following and similar sentences. “Prosperity, with humility, *renders its* possessors truly amiable.” “The side A, with the sides B and C, *composes* the triangle.” On the contrary, the verb should certainly be *plural*. For, in the first sentence, it is not asserted that prosperity *alone* renders its possessor truly amiable, but prosperity and humility *united*, and co-operating to produce an effect in their *joint* state, which they were incapable of achieving in their *individual* capacity.

If true, as Murray says, that “the *side A*,” in the second sentence, is the *true* nominative to the verb, then it follows, of course, that the two sides, B and C, have no agency or no share in forming the triangle, and consequently that the side *A alone* composes

the triangle. It is obvious, however, that *one* side cannot form a triangle or three-sided figure, and that the sides B and C are as much concerned in forming the triangle as the side A, and therefore the verb should be *plural*.

Upon the whole, we may venture to give the two following general rules.

1. That wherever the noun or pronoun *after With* either exists or acts *jointly* with the singular nominative *before* it, the verb should be *plural*; as, "She with her sisters *are* well." "His purse, with its contents, *were* abstracted from his pocket." "The general with his men *were* taken prisoners." In these sentences the verb is *plural*, because the words *after With* are as much the *subject* of discourse as the words *before* it,—her *sisters* were *well* as well as she; the *contents*, as well as the purse, were abstracted; and the *men*, as well as the general, were taken prisoners. If, in the first example, we say—*is* well, then the meaning will be, she is well when in *company* with her sisters: and the idea that her *sisters* are *well*, will be entirely *excluded*.

2. When the noun after *with* is a mere involuntary or inanimate *instrument*, the verb should be *singular*; as, The captain with his men *catches* poor Africans and *sells* them for slaves. The hunter with his hounds *kills* a fox. Here the verb is *singular*, because the men and hounds are not *joint* agents with the captain and the hunter; they are as much the mere instruments in their hands as the *gun* and *pen* in the hands of He and She in the following sentences. He with his gun *shoots* a hare. She with her pen *writes* a letter.—See Rule III.

#### *Of the Articles with several Adjectives.*

*A* or *the* is prefixed only to the first of several adjectives qualifying one noun; as, A meek and holy man: but the article should be repeated, before each adjective, when each adjective relates to a generic word applicable to every one of the adjectives. For example, "The black and white cows were sold yesterday; the red will be sold to-morrow."

Here cows is the *generic* word, applicable to each of the adjectives, *black*, *white*, and *red*, but for want of *the* before *white*, we are led to suppose that the *black* and *white* cows means only *one* sort, which are speckled with spots of black and white; and if this is our meaning, the sentence is right: but if we mean *two* different sorts, the one all black and the other all white, we should insert the article before both; and say, *The* black and *the* white cows, *i.e.* The black cows and the white cows were sold.

Some think this distinction of little importance; and it is really seldom attended to even by good writers; but in some cases it is necessary; although in others there cannot, from the nature of the thing, be any mistake. In the following sentence, for instance, the repetition of *the* before *horned* is not *necessary*, although it would be proper. "The *bald* and *horned* cows were sold last week." Here there can be no mistake, *two* sorts were sold; for a cow cannot be bald and horned too.

### *This—That.*

The same remark may be made respecting *this* and *that*, that has been made respecting the *articles*; as, "*That* great and good man," means only *one* man: but *that* great and *that* good man would mean *two* men; the one a *great* man the other a *good* man.

### *They—Those.*

*They* stands for a noun already introduced, and should never be used till the noun is mentioned. *Those*, on the contrary, points out a noun not previously introduced, but generally understood. It is improper therefore to say, *They* who tell lies are never esteemed. *They* that are truly good must be happy. We should say, *Those* who tell lies, and *those* that are truly good; because we are *pointing out* a particular class of persons, and not referring to nouns previously introduced. A noun when not expressed after *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*, may be always understood.

### *Another—One—Every.*

*Another* corresponds to *one*; but not to *some* nor to *every*. Thus, "Handed down from *every* writer of verses to *another*," *should be*, From *one* writer of verses to *another*. "At *some* hour or *another*," *should be*, At *some* hour or *other*.

*One* is often used in familiar phrases (like *on* in French) for *we* or any *one* of us indiscriminately; Thus, *One* is often more influenced by example than by precept. The verb and pronoun with which *one* agrees should be *singular*. Thus, If *one* takes a wrong method at first, it will lead *them* astray: *should be*, It will lead *one* astray, or it will lead *him* astray.

### *That—Those.*

It is improper to apply *that* and *those* to things *present* or *just mentioned*. Thus, "They cannot be separated from the subject which follows; and for *that* reason," &c. *should be*, And for *this* reason, &c. "*Those* sentences which we have at present before us:" *should be*, *These*, or *the* sentences which we have, &c.

# PUNCTUATION.

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PUNCTUATION is the marking of the several pauses which are to be observed in reading or speaking a sentence or continued discourse, in such a manner as may naturally lead to its proper meaning, construction, and delivery.

## THE COMMA.

### RULE I.

A simple sentence in general requires only a full stop at the end ; as, True politeness has its seat in the heart.

### RULE II.

The simple members of a compound sentence are separated by a comma ; as, Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them. He studies diligently, and makes great progress.

### RULE III.

The persons in a direct address are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas ; as, *My son*, give me thine heart. *Colonel*, Your most obedient. I thank you, *sir*. I am obliged to you, *my friends*, for your kindness.

### RULE IV.

Two words of the same part of speech, whether nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, do not admit of a comma between them, when connected by a conjunction ; as, James *and* John are good. She is wise *and* virtuous. Religion expands *and* elevates

the mind. By being admired *and* flattered, she became vain. Cicero spoke forcibly *and* fluently. When the conjunction is suppressed, a comma is inserted in its place ; as, He was a plain, honest man.

## RULE V.

Three or more nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, or adverbs, in succession are separated by commas ; as, The sun, the moon, and the stars, are the glory of nature.

When words follow in *pairs*, there is a comma between each *pair* ; as, Truth is fair and artless, simple and sincere, uniform and constant.

## RULE VI.

All phrases or explanatory sentences, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of a simple sentence, are separated from it by commas ; as, To confess the truth, I was in fault. His father dying, he succeeded to the estate. The king, approving the plan, put it in execution. Paul, the apostle of the Gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge. George the Third, king of Great Britain. I have seen the emperor, as he was called. In short, he was a great man.

## RULE VII.

The verb *to be*, followed by an adjective, or an infinitive with adjuncts, is generally preceded by a comma ; as, To be diligently employed in the performance of real duty, is honorable. One of the noblest of the Christian virtues, is to love our enemies.

## RULE VIII.

A comma is used between the two parts of a sentence that has its natural order inverted ; as, Him that is weak in the faith, receive ye.



## RULE IX.

Any remarkable expression resembling a quotation or a command, is preceded by a comma; as, 'There is much truth in the proverb, *Without pains no gains.* I say unto all, *Watch.*

## RULE X.

Relative pronouns admit of a comma before them in some cases, and in some not.

When several words come between the relative and its antecedent,\* a comma is inserted; but not in other cases; as, 'There is no *charm* in the female sex, *which* can supply the place of virtue. It is labor only *which* gives the relish to pleasure. The first *beauty* of style is propriety, *without which* all ornament is puerile and superfluous. It is barbarous to injure those *from whom* we have received a kindness.

## RULE XI.

A comma is often inserted where a verb is *understood*, and particularly before *not*, *but*, and *though*, in such cases as the following; as, John has acquired much knowledge; his brother, (has acquired) little. A man ought to obey reason, *not* appetite. He was a great poet, *but* a bad man. 'The sun is up, *though* he is not visible.

A comma is sometimes inserted between the two members of a *long* sentence connected by comparatives; as, Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure and trouble therewith. As thy days, so shall thy strength be.

## RULE XII.

It has been stated, in Rule VI. that explanatory words and phrases, such as *perfectly*, *indeed*, *doubt-*

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\* That is, when the relative clause is merely *explanatory*, the relative is preceded by a comma.

*less, formerly, in fine, &c.* should be separated from the context by a comma.

Many adverbs, however, and even phrases, when they are considered of little importance, should *not* be separated from the rest of the sentence by commas; as, Be ye *therefore* perfect. *Peradventure* ten shall be found there. All things *indeed* are pure. *Doubtless* thou art our father. They were *formerly* very studious. He was *at last* convinced of his error. Be not ye *therefore* partakers with them. *Nevertheless* the poor man's wisdom is despised. Anger is *in a manner* like madness. *At length* some pity warmed the master's breast.

These twelve rules respecting the position of the *comma*, include every thing, it is presumed, to be found in the more numerous rules of larger volumes. But it is impossible to make them perfect. For, "In many instances, the employment, or omission of a comma, depends upon the length, or the shortness of a clause, the presence or absence of adjuncts: the importance or non-importance of the sentiment." Indeed, with respect to punctuation, the practice of the best writers is extremely arbitrary; many omitting some of the usual commas when no error in sense, or in construction, is likely to arise from the omission. Good sense and attentive observation are more likely to regulate this subject than any mechanical directions.

The best general rule is, to point in such a manner as to make the sense evident.

### THE SEMICOLON.

The semicolon is used to separate two members of a sentence less dependent on each other than those separated by the comma.

Sometimes the two members have a mutual dependence on one another, both in sense and syntax; sometimes the preceding member makes complete sense of itself, and only the following one is dependent; and sometimes both seem to be independent.

## EXAMPLES.

As coals are to burning coals, and wood to fire; so is a contentious man to kindle strife. As a roaring lion and a ranging bear; so is a wicked ruler over the poor people. Mercy and truth preserve the king; and his throne is upheld by mercy. He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; he that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich. Philosophy asserts, that Nature is unlimited in her operations; that she has inexhaustible stores in reserve; that knowledge will always be progressive; and that all future generations will continue to make discoveries, of which we have not the least idea.

The semicolon is sometimes employed to separate simple members in which even no commas occur: thus, The pride of wealth is contemptible; the pride of learning is pitiable; the pride of dignity is ridiculous; and the pride of bigotry is insupportable.

*Note.*—In every one of these members the construction and sense are complete; and a period might have been used instead of the semicolon. The latter is preferred merely because the sentences are short and form a climax.

## THE COLON.

The colon is used when the preceding part of the sentence is complete in sense and construction; and the following part is some remark naturally arising from it; and depending on it in sense, though not in construction; as, Study to acquire the habit of thinking: no study is more important.

A colon is often used before an example or a quotation; as, the Scriptures give us an amiable representation of the Deity in these words: God is love. He was often heard to say: I have done with the world, and I am willing to leave it.

A colon is generally used where the sense is complete in the first clause, and the next begins with a conjunction *understood*; as, Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness: there is no such thing in the world. Had the conjunction, *for*, been expressed, a semicolon would have been used; th

Do not flatter yourselves with the hope of perfect happiness ; *for* there is no such thing in the world.

The *colon* is generally used when the conjunction is *understood* ; and the *semicolon*, when the conjunction is *expressed*.

*Note.*—This observation has not always been attended to in pointing the Psalms and some parts of the Liturgy. In them, a colon is often used merely to divide the verse, it would seem, into two parts, to suit a particular species of church-music called *chanting* ; as, “My tongue is the pen : of a ready writer.” In *reading*, a cæsural pause, in such a place as this, is enough. In the Psalms, and often in the Proverbs, the colon must be *read* like a semicolon, or even like a comma, according to the sense.

### THE PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete in construction and sense, it is marked with a period ; as, Jesus wept.

A period is sometimes admitted between sentences connected by such words as *but*, *and*, *for*, *therefore*, *hence*, &c. Example : And he arose and came to his father. *But* when he was yet a great way off, &c.

All abbreviations end with a *period* ; as, A. D.

### CAPITALS.

1. The first word of every book, or any other piece of writing, must begin with a capital letter.

2. The first word after a period, and the answer to a question, must begin, &c.

3. Proper names, that is, names of persons, places, ships, &c.

4. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, are written in capitals.

5. The first word of every line in poetry.

6. The appellations of the Deity ; as, God, Most High, &c.

7. Adjectives derived from the proper names of places ; as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

8. The first word of a quotation, introduced after a colon; as, Always remember this ancient maxim: "*Know thyself.*"

9. Common nouns when personified; as, Come, gentle *Spring*.

#### OTHER CHARACTERS USED IN COMPOSITION.

*Interrogation* (?) is used when a question is asked.

*Admiration* (!) or *Exclamation*, is used to express any sudden emotion of the mind.

*Parenthesis* ( ) is used to enclose some necessary remark in the body of another sentence: *commas* are now used instead of *Parentheses*.

*Apostrophe* (') is used in place of a letter or letters left out; as, *arch'd* for *arched*; *tho'* for *though*; *'tis* for *it is*: or in the possessive case; as, *John's*, *mothers'*.

*Caret* (^) is used to show that some word is either omitted or interlined.

*Hyphen* (-) is used at the *end* of the *line*, to show that the rest of the word is at the beginning of the next line. It also connects compound words; as, *Tea-pot*.

*Section* (§) is used to divide a discourse or chapter into portions.

*Paragraph* (¶) is used to denote the beginning of a new subject.

*Crotchets* [ ], or *Brackets*, are used to enclose a word or sentence which is to be explained in a note, or the explanation itself, or to correct a mistake, or supply some deficiency.

*Quotation* (" ") is used to show that a passage is quoted in the author's words.

*Index* (☞) is used to point out any thing remarkable.

*Brace* { is used to connect words which have one common term, or three lines in poetry, having the *same* rhyme, called a triplet.

*Ellipsis* (—) is used when some letters are omitted; as, K—g for King.

*Acute accent* (') is used to denote a *short* syllable.

*Grave accent* (̀) is used to denote a *long* syllable.

*Breve* (˘) marks a *short* vowel or syllable.

The *Dash* (-) marks a *long* vowel or syllable.



*Diæresis* (") is used to divide a diphthong into two syllables; as, aërial.

*Asterisk* (\*)—*Obelisk* (†)—*Double dagger* (‡)—and *Parallels* (||) with *small letters* and figures, refer to some note on the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

(\*\*\*) Two or three asterisks denote the omission of some sentence or sentences; or they denote the omission of some letters in some bold or indelicate expression.

*Dash* (—) is used to denote abruptness—a significant pause—an unexpected turn in the sentiment—or that the *first* clause is *common* to all the rest, as in *this definition* of a dash.

#### EXERCISES TO BE CORRECTED.

Entreat me not to leave thee or to return from following after thee for whither thou goest I will go and where thou lodgest I will lodge thy people shall be my people and thy God my God where thou diest will I die and there will I be buried the Lord do so to me and more also if aught but death part thee and me.

It was a bright morning and as he passed where the trees glistened with dewdrops and the birds were filling the scene with melody he communed in meekness and calm repose of spirit with his own soul and with God. He was laid in a grave among the palms on the bank of the Ganges where soft winds breathed over him and the sound of waters murmured to his rest. Instead therefore of manifesting a constant suspicion of them as tending continually to falseness and evil she showed that wrong-doing would not only grieve but disappoint her.

What then are we better than they no in no wise for we have before proved both jews and gentiles that they are all under sin as it is written there is none righteous no not one.

Then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written death is swallowed up in victory o death where is thy sting o grave where is thy victory?

Seal not the sayings of the prophecy of this book for the time is at hand he that is unjust let him be unjust still and he that is filthy let him be filthy still and he that is righteous let him be righteous still and he that is holy let him be holy still.

There is a glory in the close of such a day when the sun is sinking unclouded and majestic in the west and when after a day of rapid growth and rejoicing in his beams there is spread over

nature the aspect of repose. He was of middle age of commanding mien of a mild and benign countenance now dignified by incipient baldness.

Free in the loftiest sense of freedom free to do all good restricted only from evil every man pursuing the unobstructed course pointed out by his genius or his fortune every man protected by laws inviolable or whose violation was instantly visited with punishment by the Eternal Sovereign alike of ruler and people.

But tears are a debt we owe to departed friends and a debt to nature is a debt to God it ought to be it must be paid and they will flow till time dispels those clouds which feed them and dries up every source of grief.

The anxieties and burdens of youth were now to be shared and they found the same sympathy in the hour of some quiet occupation when the other members of the family were away the son unfolded his wishes and plans as he could unfold them to none but a mother and while every feeling was understood there was no irritating opposition where assent could not be given nor any feeble and unprincipled acquiescence but there is magic in the power of a friendly heart when judgment and principle are present to command respect there is that particularly in the intercourse of a manly son with a loved and honored mother which is unknown in any other relation with the father he may meet indeed on terms of generous intercourse and confiding affection but it is the intercourse of man with man the independent spirit the rebuke of wrong the high-toned assertion of opinion or of right these give to the whole a different hue but let the noble hearted son meet the mother and all is changed such a spirit feels the sacredness of woman's sensibilities it disdains to conduct harshly or insolently and then the mother it is a word of tenderness of delicate sympathies of untiring beneficence it softens the spirit.

But few exercises have been subjoined to the Rules on Punctuation; because none can be given equal to those which the pupil can prescribe for himself. After he has learned the rules, let him transcribe a piece from any good author, omitting the points and capitals; and then, having pointed his manuscript, and restored the capitals, let him compare his own punctuation with the author's.

## PROSODY.

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PROSODY is that part of grammar which teaches the true pronounciation of words; comprising *Accent*, *Quantity*, *Emphasis*, *Pause*, and *Tone*, and *the measure of Verses*.

*Accent* is the laying of a greater force on one syllable of a word than on another; as, *Surmount'*.

The *quantity* of a syllable is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. Quantity is either long or short; as, *Cōsūme*.

*Emphasis* is a remarkable stress laid upon certain words in a sentence, to distinguish them from the rest; as, Apply yourself more to *acquire* knowledge than to *show* it.\*

A *pause* is either a total cessation or a short suspension of the voice, during a perceptible space of time; as, Reading—makes a full-man; conference—a ready-man; and writing—an exact-man.

*Tone* is a particular modulation or inflection of the voice, suited to the sense.†

## VERSIFICATION.

*Prose* is language not restrained to harmonic sounds, or to a set number of syllables.

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\* *Emphasis* should be made rather by *suspending* the voice a little *after* the emphatic word, than by striking it very forcibly, which is disagreeable to a good ear. A very short pause *before* it would render it still more emphatical; as, Reading makes a—*full*—man.

† *Accent* and *quantity* respect the pronounciation of words; *emphasis* and *pause* the meaning of the sentence; while *tone* refers to the feelings of the speaker.

*Verse* or *Poetry* is language restrained to a certain number of long and short syllables in every line.

Verse is of *two kinds*; namely, *Rhyme* and *Blank verse*. When the last syllable of every two lines has the same sound, it is called *rhyme*; but when this is not the case, it is called *blank verse*.

*Feet*\* are the parts into which a verse is divided, to see whether it has the proper number of syllables or not.

*Scanning* is the measuring or dividing of a verset† into the several feet of which it is composed.

All feet consist either of *two* or *three* syllables, and are reducible to eight kinds; four of two syllables, and four of three, as follow:

#### *Dissyllables.*

A trôchêe; as, lôvely.‡  
An iambus; bêcâme.  
A spondee; vâin mân.  
A pyrrhic; òn ă (bank).

#### *Trisyllables.*

A dactyl; as, prôbăbly.  
An amphibrach; dômêstic.  
An anapæst; mîsimprôve.  
A tribrach; (com)fôrtăbly.

The feet in most common use are, Iambic, Trochæic, and Anapæstic.

### IAMBIC MEASURE.

Iambic measure is adapted to serious subjects, and comprises verses of several kinds; such as,

1. *Of four syllables, or two feet; as,*

With râv-ish'd ears,  
Thê Môn-ărch hêars.

\* So called, as some suppose, from the resemblance which the movement of the tongue, in reading verse, bears to the motion of the feet in walking.

† A single line is called a verse. In *rhyme* two lines are called a *couplet*; and three ending with the same sound a *triplet*.

‡ The marks over the vowels show, that a *Trochee* consists of a *long* and a *short* syllable, and an *Iambus* of a *short* and a *long*, &c.

§ In scanning verses, every *accented* syllable is called a *long* syllable; even although the sound of the vowel in pronunciation is *short*. Thus, the first syllable in *rav-ish'd* is in scanning called a *long* syllable, although the vowel *a* is *short*. By *long* then is meant an *accented syllable*; and by *short*, an *unaccented syllable*.

*It sometimes has an additional short syllable, making what is called a double ending; as,*

Upōn-ă mōūn-tain.

Bēsīde-ă fōūn-tain.

2. *Of three iambs, or six syllables; as*

Alōft - ین āw-fūl stāte,

Thē gōd-like hē-rō sāt.

Oūr heārts-no lōng-ēr lān—*guish.*

An additional  
syllable.

3. *Of eight syllables, or four iambic feet; as,*

And māy - ăt lāst - mŷ wēa-rŷ āge

Fīnd ōūt - the pēace-fūl hēr-mītāge.

4. *Of ten syllables, or five feet; called hexameter, heroic, or tragic verse; as,*

Thē stārs - shāll fāde - āwāy-thē sūn-hīmsēlf

Grōw dīm - with āge, - ānd nā-tūre sīnk - ین yēars.

*Sometimes the last line of a couplet is stretched out to twelve syllables, or six feet, and then it is called an Alexandrine verse; as,*

Fōr thēē - thē lānd - ین frā-grānt flōwers - īs drēss'd;

Fōr thēē - thē ō-ceān smīles, - ānd smōōthes - hēr wā-vŷ brēast.


5. *Of verses containing alternately four and three feet; this is the measure commonly used in psalms and hymns; as,*

Lēt sāints - bēlōw, - with swēēt - āccōrd,

Unite - with thōse - ābōve,

In sō - lēmn lāys, - tō prāise - thēir kīng,

And sīng - hīs dŷ-īng lōve.

 Verses of this kind were anciently written in two lines, each containing fourteen syllables.

## TROCHAIC MEASURE.

This measure is quick and lively, and comprises verses,

1. *Some of one trochee and a long syllable, and some of two trochees; as,*

Tūmūlt - cēase,

Sīnk tō - pēace.

On thē - mōūntain,

Bŷ ā - fōūntain.



2. *Of two feet or two trochees, with an additional long syllable ; as,*

In thě - dāys ǒf - - ǒld,  
Stōriēs - plāinlŷ - - tǒld.

3. *Of three trochees, or three and an additional long syllable ; as,*

Whēn ǒur - heārts āre - mōurnīng,  
Lōvelŷ - lāstīng - pēace ǒf - - mīnd,  
Swēēt dē - light ǒf - hūmān - - kīnd.

4. *Of four trochees, or eight syllables ; as,*

Nōw thě - drēadfūl - thūndēr's - rōarīng !

5. *Of six trochees, or twelve syllables ; as,*

On ā-mōūntain,-strētch'd bē-nēath ā-hōarv-willōw,  
Lāy ā-shēphērd-swāin, ānd-viēw'd thě - rōarīng-billōw.

Those trochaic measures that are very uncommon have been omitted.

### ANAPÆSTIC MEASURE.

1. *Of two anapæsts, or two and an unaccented syllable ; as,*

Būt hīs coūr-āge 'gān fāil,  
Fōr nō ārts - coūld āvāil.  
*Or,* Then his cour-age 'gan fail - - hīm.  
For no arts - could avail - - hīm.

2. *Of three anapæsts, or nine syllables ; as,*

O yě wōōds - sprēad yōur brānch-ēs āpāce,  
'Tō yōur dēēp-ēst rēcēss-ēs I flŷ ;  
I wōūld hīde - wīth thě bēasts - ǒf thě chāse,  
I wōūld vān-īsh frōm ēv-ērŷ ēye.

*Sometimes a syllable is retrenched from the first foot ; as,*

Yě shēp-hērds sō chēēr-fūl ānd gāy,  
Whōse flōcks - nēvēr cāre-lēsslŷ rōam.

3. *Of four anapæsts, or twelve syllables.*

'Tis thě vōice - ǒf thě slūg-gārd ; I hēar - hīm cōmplāin.  
Yōu hāve wāked - mē toō sōōn, - I mūst slūm-bēr āgāin.

*Sometimes an additional short syllable is found at the end ; as,*  
On thě wārm - chēek ǒf yōūth, - smīles ānd rōs-ēs āre blēnd-ing.

The preceding are the different kinds of the Principal\* feet, in their more simple forms; but they are susceptible of numerous variations, by mixing them with one another, and with the Secondary feet; the following lines may serve as an example:—

Time shākes - thē stāblē - tȳrānnȳ - ōf thrōnes, &c.

Whēre is - tō-mōrrōw ? - in ānōth-ēr wōrld.

Shē āll - nīght lōng - hēr ām-ōroūs dēs-cānt sūng.

Innū-mērāblē - bēfōre - th' Almīgh-tȳ's thrōne.

Thāt ōn - wēak wīngs - frōm fār pŭrsŭes - yōŭr flīght.

## FIGURES OF SPEECH.

A *figure of Speech* is a mode of speaking, in which a word or sentence is to be understood in a sense different from its most common and literal meaning.

*The principal Figures of Speech are,*

Personification,

Similē,

Metaphor,

Allegory,

Hȳpēr'bōlē,

Irony,

Metonymy,

Synēc'dochē,

Antithesis,

Climax,

Exclamation,

Interrogation,

Paralepsis,

Apostrophe.

*Prosopopœia*, or, *Personification*, is that figure of speech by which we attribute life and action to inanimate objects; as, The sea saw it and fled.

A *simile* expresses the resemblance that one object bears to another; as, He shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water.

A *metaphor* is a simile without the sign (like, or as, &c.) of comparison; as, Joseph is a fruitful bough, &c.

An *allegory* is a continuation of several metaphors, so connected in sense as to form a kind of parable or fable; thus, the people of Israel are represented under the image of a vine, Ps. lxxx. 8.

An *hyperbole* is a figure that represents things as greater or less, better or worse, than they really are; as, They were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions.

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\* *Iambus*, *trochee*, and *anapæst*, may be denominated *principal* feet; because pieces of poetry may be wholly, or chiefly formed of any of them. The others may be termed *secondary* feet; because their chief use is to diversify the numbers and to improve the verse.

*Irony* is a figure by which we mean quite the contrary of what we say; as, when Elijah said to the worshippers of Baal, Cry aloud, for he is a god, &c.

A *metonymy* is a figure by which we put the cause for the effect, or the effect for the cause; as, when we say, He read Milton; we mean Milton's Works.

*Synecdoche* is the putting of a *part* for the *whole*, or the *whole* for a *part*, a definite number for an indefinite, &c. as, The *wave* for the *sea*, the *head* for the *person*, and *ten thousand* for any great *number*. This figure is nearly allied to *metonymy*.

*Antithesis*, or *contrast*, is a figure by which different or contrary objects are contrasted, to make them show one another to advantage; as, The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are bold as a lion.

*Climax* or *Amplification* is the heightening of all the circumstances of an object or action, which we wish to place in a strong light; as, Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, &c. See also Rom. viii. 38.

*Exclamation* is a figure that is used to express some strong emotion of the mind; as, Oh the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and the knowledge of God!

*Interrogation* is a figure by which we express the emotion of our mind, and enliven our discourse by proposing questions; thus Hath the Lord said it? and shall he not do it?

*Paralepsis* or *omission*, is a figure by which the speaker pretends to conceal what he is really declaring and strongly enforcing; as Horatius was once a very promising young gentleman, but he became so addicted to gaming, *not to mention his drunkenness and debauchery*, that he soon exhausted his estate.

*Apostrophe*, is a turning off from the subject to address some other person or thing; as, Death is swallowed up in victory: O death, where is thy sting?

THE END.









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